FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VIEWS ON PROPOSED U.S.-SOVIET SPACE ARMS TALKS

Just To Sway U.S. Public

LD241342 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Viliam Roth, an editor, is the author of the following commentary on the Soviet Foreign Ministry's press conference concerning the details of the Soviet proposal for talks with the United States to avert the militarization of outer space:

One of the questions submitted at the press conference by a Western journalist was probably meant to create an impression that the Soviet Union is in fact not prepared, for the time being in any case, to go to Vienna for talks, although it had proposed them itself. Vladimir Lomeyko's answer was possibly ironic for that journalist himself; but, in any case, it was unequivocal: The Soviet Union is not proposing to the United States a joint trip to Vienna but joint talks.

This very answer contained the Soviet Union's negative experiences with the American side's maneuvering. After all, the United States has either rejected categorically any talks with the Soviet Union in the field of disarmament -- cogent proof of which is also the distancing of the United States from the Soviet-American disarmament treaties -- or, as is being shown now, it wants the talks merely for their own sake. That is, that they merely take place so that the public, politicians, and even U.S. allies would not have to protest against Washington's apparent reluctance to adopt any disarmament obligations. By the way, the author of a recent extensive article dealing with Reagan's foreign policy carried by the daily the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, Stanley Hoffmann used exactly this very expression -- reluctance to engage in disarmament talks.

Vladimir Lomeyko yesterday pointed out that the Soviet Union would like the joint Soviet-American statement on possible talks in September to avert the militarization of the outer space to be made public, which would then exclude any speculations about their subject. He also recalled that the Soviet side cannot imagine the purpose of such talks without a simultaneous declaration by both sides of a moratorium on the tests and deployment of cosmic weapons. To sum it up briefly, the Soviet side has presented both the maximum of its good will and the maximum of its own readiness for such talks. Naturally, an equal answer to this ought to also come from Washington.

U.S. Dislikes Moratorium

LD242108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Michal Stasz, our permanent New York correspondent, informs us of the reaction in the United States to the Soviet proposal for preparing a joint Soviet-U.S. statement on beginning talks on banning antimissile and antisatellite cosmic weapons:

[Stasz] Reports from Washington clearly show that the Soviet proposal is received by U.S. official circles with dislike. THE WASHINGTON POST says that the administration does not like the specific character of the Soviet proposal, particularly the mention of a moratorium. The same paper says that the Reagan administration is prepared to continue preparing plans for arms in outer space regardless of what is officially said in replies to the Soviet initiative.

The moratorium in particular is not acceptable to U.S. military circles. Plans for the testing of the second antisatellite missile are to be implemented in August. The launching of a missile against an outer space body is planned in November. THE NEW YORK TIMES quotes the White House press representative stating with regard to the Soviet proposal that it is not acceptable to Washington in this form. Many people in the U.S. capital think that this U.S. reaction in an effort to put the blame on the USSR if the Vienna talks do not take place.

Moscow Not Convinced

LD241729 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The "Daily News" foreign political commentary: The USSR is asking the United States to spell out clearly its position on space talks. In addition, Moscow is categorically reiterating its well-known stance that there will be no negotiations on Euromissiles and on the reduction of strategic nuclear arms until the United States has given up the deployment of missiles in Western Europe. Milika Sundic comments:

[Begin Sundic recording] Moscow is not yet convinced that the United States is sincerely interested in starting talks on demilitarization of space. Although many messages have been exchanged and several contacts held in connection with this problem, the date for the start of the negotiations has not yet been fixed, nor indeed their terms of reference. Moscow is now demanding that the two countries issue a joint statement saying that full agreement has been reached between them for beginning the Vienna space negotiations. This statement should contain a commitment on the part of both powers not to carry out any experiments in space during the talks and to respect the moratorium on testing and deploying space weapons.

This Moscow demand is fully in keeping with the original Soviet proposal concerning the same problem, when the United States first insisted on and then went back on the demand that the negotiations on the demilitarization of space should include the talks on reducing nuclear weapons. Until Moscow made this last demand it was believed that the two countries' stands on this problem had been coordinated and that the space talks will begin in September as suggested by the Soviet Government. However, now that Moscow has again addressed itself to Washington, it transpires that this is not the case. The United States has been asked again to spell our clearly its stance, that is, to say that space negotiations will not be linked with any other problem in general, particularly not with negotiations on Euromissiles and reduction of strategic nuclear arms.

In connection with the latter, the USSR has vigorously rejected some claims made by the Western press about its alleged readiness to send negotiators to Geneva if the United States gives up further deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. The stance of the Soviet Government stays unchanged, that its negotiators will go back to Geneva only on the condition that the situation in Europe is returned to the state that existed prior to the deployment of new U.S. missiles. In that case, the USSR would cancel the countermeasures it has taken -- that is, it would withdraw its operative-tactical missiles from the GDR and the CSSR, as well as the submarines from the waters close to U.S. coasts.

For all intents and purposes, this means that for the time being there can be no question of a renewal of Geneva negotiations on Euromissiles and reduction of strategic nuclear arms because it is quite clear that the United States, or, to state it more specifically, President Reagan, will not desist from installing U.S. missiles in Western Europe. There is also the question of what the Democrats will do if in the November presidential elections they were to defeat Reagan and Bush.

The differences still existing in connection with the space negotiations will probably be eliminated because both sides are interested in starting the dialogue: Reagan to show that his relations with Moscow are not as black as it seems, and the USSR to avoid yet another race with the United States, namely, the space race, because as it is the one on land is too much for it.

The conditions the USSR is imposing for demilitarization-of-space talks to begin are not too rigid because they place both sides in an even position, at least as long as the negotations proceed. True, the delegations' departure for Vienna does not guarantee a sure outcome of the negotiations on the demilitarization of space, because they are an integral part of the general state of Soviet-U.S. relations which continue to be very tense. [end recording]

USSR, GDR, BULGARIAN OFFICIALS ON MBFR TALKS

AU250935 Sofia BTA in English 0857 GMT 25 Jul 84

["The Vienna Talks: The West Showed Lack of Political Will Once Again" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 25 [BTA] -- RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries a talk with the heads of the delegations of the USSR -- Valeryan Mikhaylov, the GDR, -- Andre Wieland, and Bulgaria -- Lyubomir Shopov, to the Vienna Talks on the Reduction of the Armed Forces and Armaments in Central Europe. The talk was prompted by the closing of the 33rd round of the talks.

The participants in the talk unanimously state that at the Vienna talks the United States and NATO failed to show any readiness to give a businesslike and constructive reply to the complex proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, which, as emphasized by Valeryan Mikhaylov, offer a possibility to cut off the futile debates and to lay the practical beginning of declining the military opposition. The head of the Soviet delegation and Andre Wieland emphasize that the NATO proposals do not virtually resolve any of the issues which impede the talks. Thus, for instance, the Western participants are complicating the digital [as received] problem artificially created by them, stepping up their claims for "asymmetry" of reductions aiming to attain military advantages. The West is also after expanding the anyway swelled and obviously non-acceptable for the socialist countries control measures. One should not omit here the absolutely arbitrary non-recognition on the part of the NATO countries of the official data about the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states. Andre Wieland says that there is no wonder about these moves of the Western states bearing in mind the fact of the constantly growing NATO military potential, and considering their striving to attain military superiority over the socialsit countries.

Lyubomir Shopov dwells on the pseudo-activity of the Western participants in the talks. The latter do not offer any mutually acceptable solutions but are raising great enough propaganda noise in order to divert the attention of the progressive public in the world from the ongoing deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on the territories of some countries in Western Europe, from the far-ranging programmes for updating the conventional weapons.

SFRY OFFICERS: NO LAG IN ATOMIC, CHEMICAL ARMS

AU202047 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Interview given by Milivoje Bojic and Zdravko Pejcic, officers of the Atomic-Biological-Chemical Defense Branch of the Yugoslav Armed Forces, to Mijusko Tomic on occasion of the Day of the Atomic-Biological-Chemical Branch; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Tomic] We live at a time of very complex international relations when both blocs have at their disposal such [word indistinct] of horrible arms that they could destroy both themselves and the world several times over.

[Pejcic] The new kinds of the nuclear missile weapons, and both sides possessing destructive powers that exceed all those in the past as regards their precision, range, and other combat characteristics, represent a danger not only for those countries that would directly participate in a nuclear war, but also for those countries across whose territories such nuclear weapons would be launched, and accordingly, such weapons represent a danger also for our country.

[Tomic] However, this also means that the need exists to develop an atomic-biological-chemical defense so as to oppose these horrible weapons.

[Pejcic] Our society has also begun, by developing its Armed Forces and by preparing the society as a whole, to develop and perfect the atomic-biological-chemical defense as an Army branch and as measures that are being taken within the framework of the Civil Defense, within the framework of protecting the people, material goods, and of preparing the society as a whole for surviving and for preserving the work and combat capability of the people and for opposing a possible enemy in the case that he uses such weapons against us.

[Tomic] Comrade Bojic, immediately after the war, we began to develop the Atomic-Biological-Chemical Defense Branch.

[Bojic] We have introduced over 20 means [sredstvo] into the equipment of the Yugoslav People's Army, and we even export these means. Thus, it cannot be said that we are lagging behind in regard to the protection and equipment of the atomic-biological-chemical units in relation to many neighboring armies, as well as the armies of the superpowers.

CEMA COOPERATION, INTEGRATION ACTIVELY PURSUED

AU241259 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Jul 84 p 6

[Professor Stefan Sharenkov article: "The People's Republic of Bulgaria Is an Active CEMA Member"]

[Excerpts] The People's Republic of Bulgaria, as one of the founding CEMA member-countries, is permanently contributing to the development of this organization and to the expansion of mutual cooperation, as well as to the consolidation of the socialist community's alliance and power. Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated as follows in this context: "The People's Republic of Bulgaria always has been and always will be a loyal member of the socialist community. Our freedom and independence, our comprehensive development, are most closely linked to the destinies of the fraternal countries which are our faithful and selfless friends."

With its participation in the CEMA summit meeting, our party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, made a new contribution to the implementation of a collective strategy of economic development and cooperation between the fraternal countries, as well as to the preservation of peace.

Our country's participation in socialist integration throughout the period of the eighties and further into the future will play a great role in satisfying the constantly growing needs for fuel, electric power, and mineral raw materials.

The construction of nuclear power stations will be very important in this respect. The expansion of the Kozloduy nuclear power station will continue with the help of Soviet equipment and technical assistance. A reactor with 1,000 megawatts of power will be assembled. During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period we will begin the construction of a second nuclear power station which utilizes powerful reactors with accelerated neutrons. This will produce an improvement in the structure of the energy balance of our country, increasing the relative share of nuclear power in the total electric power production, which will increase from 17.7 percent in 1980 to 40 percent in 1990, and to more than 50 percent by the year 2000. Along with this, the relative share of imported energy resources in the Bulgariar power balance will decrease from 73 percent in 1980 to 55 percent in 1990.

As in the past, Bulgaria will continue to actively participate in cooperation and integration in the agricultural and food industry sectors. Our country will contribute to the further development of the material-technical base, to the introduction of scientific-technological achievements in agricultural production, and to the expansion of the mutual exchange of mineral fertilizers, chemical plant protection substances, and the exchange of experience.

Bulgaria is actively participating in all forms of scientific-technological cooperation and integration with the CEMA member-countries. Just within the last 5-year plan period our country was supplied with a total of 1200 complete scientific-technological documents, over 800 of which are from the USSR, and with a total of 9,000 standards, 1,200 of which are supplied by the USSR. Approximately 18,000 Bulgarian specialists have been sent on assignment abroad for the study of foreign experiences, for specialization, and for consultations, over 34 percent of whom were sent to the USSR. A total of 3,600 Bulgarian specialists have been sent for training abroad and 4,000 foreign specialists have arrived in Bulgaria to render scientific-technological assistance to our country.

As in recent years and in the future, direct, scientific-technological production relations between individual ministries, departments, scientific institutions, and other organizations have been and will be increasingly important. Scientific-technological cooperation on a bilateral basis exists between 20 Bulgarian ministries and departments and 60 Soviet ministries and departments.

Bulgaria's planned participation in the international socialist division of labor and in socialist economic integration has produced a dynamic development of our foreign trade as well as progressive changes in the structure of this trade. Within the 1950-80 period the volume of Bulgaria's exchange of goods with CEMA member-countries has increased overall more than 70.4 times, broken down as follows: Approximately 89 times with the USSR; 97.4 times with the GDR; over 73 times with Romania; 38.6 times with Hungary, and 21.4 times with the CSSR. As regards the rate of increase in foreign trade, Bulgaria is among the first countries in the world. As a result, the per capita exchange of goods has increased considerably, thanks to which Bulgaria occupies second place among CEMA countries as regards this important index. Our country's relative share in mutual exchange of goods with CEMA member-countries increased from 3 to 6.4 percent during the 1950-80 period.

With its own successes in socialist construction and its active CEMA participation, Bulgaria -- as in the past -- will in the future also continue to contribute to the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and to the intensification of the community's influence upon the course of international events in the interests of peace and world progress.

ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH USSR

AU241115 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Jul 84 p 6

[Unattributed article: "A People's Achievement -- On the Occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between Bulgaria and the USSR"]

[Text] The monarchist regime of the Coburgs, which subjected Bulgaria to an alliance with imperialism and the Bulgarian bourgeoisie, which had adopted the ideology of fascism, invested tremendous efforts in isolating our people from the first workers and peasants state in history and for 17 years they succeeded in doing so. This, however, was an effort doomed to failure, which was aimed at severing the centuries-old and very strong relations of kinship and fraternity between Bulgaria and Russia. They tried to erase the sacred feelings of affection and gratitude for the Russian soliders, our liberators, who with their self-sacrifice put a victorious end to the darkness of the Ottoman oppression.

The ardent aspirations of the broad people's masses and of the workers class in the first place, could not be disregarded forever. The steadily growing international prestige of the Soviet country also contributed to this fact. This is how the establishment of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and the USSR was achieved on 23 July 1934. This important event must be evaluated as a political defeat of the monarchofascist regime in our country and as an important achievement of the people's democratic forces. The path toward this achievement was by no means easy. It passed through the soldiers' uprising in Vladaya, through violent strikes and workers struggles, and through the storm of the first antifascist people's uprising in September 1923. Thanks to these powerful revolutionary actions, thanks to the campaign for collecting contributions for the starving people in the Povolozhie, and thanks to numerous other political actions, inspired and guided by the party of Bulgarian Communists, the categorical will of the proletariat, of the working peasants and of the democratic intelligentsia for close and active relations with the Soviet Union was expressed.

These powerful acts of pressure began to produce their results. The time of essential changes had begun by the beginning of the thirties. In 1931 a Bulgarian workers and peasant delegation, headed by Petko Napetov, secretary of the Bulgarian Workers Party, visited the Soviet Union. This was followed by the establishment of an Assocation of the Friends of the Soviet Union which 2 years later, in 1934, was followed by the creation of numerous Bulgarian-Soviet friendship societies in various town and villages. George Dimitrov's brilliant victory at the Leipzig trial, the conferral on him of USSR citizenship, and his departure for the Soviet Union -- all these events played a tremendous role in the further expansion of the nationwide movement for friendship and broad relations with the Soviet nation.

Later on, the well-known Sobolev action became a true national referendum showing that the Bulgarian people were categorically asking for a solid alliance with the first state of real socialism. Under the militant banner of the BCP, in the years of hard, armed, antifascist resistance, numerous sons and daughters of our homeland defended this nationwide will, considering their own struggle as part of the great front on which the Red Army was fighting during World War II.

The victory of the 9 September 1944 socialist revolution with the decisive assistance of the legendary Armed Forces of the USSR, the 40th anniversary of which we will soon celebrate, transformed Bulgarian-Soviet friendship into a powerful factor of the country's socialist transformation. Thanks to the Leninist general April line conducted by the BCP, this friendship became the basis for an unprecedented fraternal unity of action and drawing closer together between our two countries, parties, and peoples -- unprecedented regarding its size, depth, and variety. The Bulgarian Communists and all citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are proud to march side by side with the Soviet people in the struggle for the victory of socialism and peace. We are all firmly convinced of the facts expressed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in the following, remarkable statement: "The existence of the Soviet Union is a source of great happiness for mankind. The USSR is a giant in the socialist community, distinguished by its great political prestige, its inexhaustible economic power, its lofty cultural achievements, and by its invincible Armed Forces -- and thus represents a reliable shield of the socialist community and of universal peace."

PRK PREMIER CHAN SI ARRIVES IN SOFIA 23 JULY

AU230937 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] At the invitation of Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Chan Si, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Bulgaria on an official and friendly visit. At Sofia airport a representative unit of the Bulgarian People's Army presented military honors. The two countries' anthems were played. Comrades Grisha Filipov, Andrey Lukanov, Stanish Bonev, and members of the government were at the airport.

Meets With Filipov

BK241407 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1235 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 24 -- Talks were held in Sofia Monday between a Kampuchean delegation led by Premier Chan Si, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, and a Bulgarian delegation led by Premier Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee.

Taking part at the event on the Kampuchean side were Chea Soth, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice premier and minister of planning; Tang Saroem, minister of commerce; Kong Sam-ol, minister of agriculture; Kong Korm, vice minister for foreign affairs; It Yav, vice minister of planning; Klot Randi, vice minister of industry, and Hor Nam Hong, Kampuchean ambassador to Bulgaria.

On the Bulgarian side were Andrey Lukanov, candidate Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and vice premier; Yanko Markov, secretary of the Agrarian People's Union of Bulgaria, minister of forestry and industry [as received] and president of the Bulgarian section of the Bulgaria-Kampuchea Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister for foreign affairs; Atanas Ginev, deputy minister for foreign trade; Asen Velkov, chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers; P. Tachev, deputy minister of chemical industry, and Lubyen Damyanov, Bulgarian ambassador to Kampuchea.

The two sides informed each other of the tasks fulfilled by the two peoples at present and reviewed the development of their relations.

Special attention was attached to measures for promoting economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Bulgarian side reasserted its readiness to assist Kampuchea in building a new life and defending the revolutionary gains. Grisha F. Filipov and Chan Si stressed the necessity to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia and transform this region into a zone of peace.

The same day the Kampuchean delegation, accompanied by Yanko Markov, laid a wreath at the mausoleum of G. Dimitrov at the September 9 Square. In the evening Premier G. Filipov gave a reception in honour of the Kampuchean guests.

Received by Zhivkov

AU241301 Sofia BTA in English 1241 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 24 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council received Mr. Chan Si, member of the Politburo of the CC of the People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kampuchea.

At the talks which passed in a cordial atmosphere, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Chan Si noted that bilateral relations are undergoing an upgrade development.

Mr Chan Si expressed gratitude for the constant support which the BCP, the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian people render to Kampuchea in the reconstruction of her economy and in defence of her revolutionary achievements. The guest pointed out that in 1979, Mr Todor Zhivkov was the first leader of the socialist countries to visit Kampuchea in this extremely difficult period for her. "This was a considerable moral support for the young Kampuchean state," Mr Chan Si said.

Dwelling on international issues, on which identical opinions were expressed, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Chan Si pointed to the necessity of common efforts to be made to consolidate peace, for understanding and cooperation among the peoples.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PLANINC 17-19 JULY

Filipov Toast

AU201319 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jul 84 p 8

[Report on speech by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at 17 July Sofia dinner for Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council]

[Text] I am genuinely pleased and moved to welcome the SFRY Federal Executive Committee [FEC] delegation led by you. We are glad for this opportunity to meet and have talks in the interest of further developing Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations and of strengthening peace and calm in the Balkans, Grisha Filipov emphasized.

We regard your visit as a natural and regular continuation of the positive trend toward the development of our bilateral cooperation. This was also confirmed by the talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Josip Broz Tito, by the talks with other Yugoslav leading figures, by the numerous contacts of Bulgarian and Yugoslav party, state, and economic leaders, as well as by the constant efforts of the two countries to expand bilateral cooperation in various spheres.

The present visit is an expression of our desire to raise to a higher level the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY. We are convinced that this is a goal that can be realistically achieved because Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations already have a sound basis. These relations include not only the common basis which we have in our historical development as neighboring countries, in our common traditions and culture, and a common goal -- to build socialism -- but also in the practical results of our past cooperation.

I am pleased to note that the delegation of neighboring, Socialist Yugoslavia is visiting Bulgaria today at a time when the Bulgarian people are preparing themselves to mark their glorious jubilee -- the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said. An opportunity is presented at this time to again recall the bright pages of the joint antifascist struggle and to pay deserved tribute to the thousands of Bulgarian and Yugoslav fighters who struggled shoulder to shoulder in the partisan detachments and in the closing phase of the war.

We are glad of the mutual assessment that Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations are developing as a whole in an ascending line. A positive influence on these relations are the contacts between the BCP and the LCY, as well as the ties of the parliaments, public-political organizations, and the ties between the sister cities. The Bulgarian-Yugoslav border is more and more confirming itself as a border of peace, good-neighborliness, and friendship. At the same time, there are also problems and a number of unused possibilities to establish an optimal climate of most fruitful relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY.

I can assure you, Comrade Grisha Filipov emphasized, that we are ready to work jointly with the Yugoslav side and to search for mutually acceptable solutions in the spirit of friendship, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual respect, and political realism.

I wish to note with pleasure that economic cooperation as a whole is successfully developing. We consider, however, that it is necessary to undertake more resolute steps toward mutual agreements that will allow us to more intensively develop a stable, long-term cooperation.

The economic interests of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY and the potentials of the tow countries' economies call for a permanent direction of their efforts at production sharing, specialization, and at utilizing the most progressive forms of scientific-technical cooperation.

Positive results have been achieved in cooperation in the spheres of culture, education, and science. Additional efforts are needed to establish the best conditions possible for drawing the peoples closer together and for a greater exchange of cultural values in the spirit of the best traditions of the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples' past.

We are holding talks in an aggravated and tense international atmosphere. Tension was created as a result of the dangerous course of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, which is dangerous for peace. This course is directed toward the achievement of a strategic goal: securing military superiority over socialism.

A specific expression of this militant course is the recent striving of the United States and of NATO to rearm themselves, particularly in the nuclear sphere, to deploy new nuclear missiles in certain West European countries, to elaborate new weapons systems for mass annihilation, to draw plans for militarizing space, and to encroach on the independence and sovereignty of whole countries and peoples.

The Warsaw Pact member-countries are firmly determined not to allow any military superiority and have undertaken appropriate measures for guaranteeing their security and world peace, the leader of the Bulgarian Government emphasized. At the same time, they have put forward an entire complex of initiatives aimed at achieving a turning point in the relations among states, at restoring the international climate, and at safeguarding peace. Their readiness for a constructive and honest dialogue on the basis of equality and equal security has been clearly and openly expressed.

It is unfortunate that our Western partners reply by keeping silent, or with obstructions and provocations to the constructive approach of the USSR and of the countries of the socialist community as a whole. Indignation against the militarist policy of imperialism has increased throughout the world. The number of forces which struggle for curbing militarism, for halting the arms race, and for restoring and strengthening detente are increasing. Millions of people are joining the antimilitarist movement. Safeguarding world peace has become a primary task and cause of all progressive forces, organizations, and movements as well as of the great and small countries and peoples.

The Stockholm conference could make a major contribution to the measures for building up confidence, and security and disarmament in Europe.

The Nonaligned Movement, in which the SFRY has been an active member since its very foundation, also has a major role in the struggle for safeguarding peace.

The Balkans are a part of Europe and we cannot regard with apathy the increasing military threat on this continent. A priority for the Balkan countries' governments should be to safeguard peace. Now more than ever emerges the topicality of the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Bulgarian foreign policy is principled and consistent. This policy is in keeping with the striving of the Bulgarian people to live and build their present and future under conditions of peace and international cooperation.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and our government, Comrade Grisha Filipov said, devote great attention particularly to the establishment of good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and are doing everything possible to safeguard peace and stability in this region. We will continue to actively work in this direction.

We follow with concern the dangerous interference of the imperialist forces in various regions of our planet. The People's Republic of Bulgaria resolutely condemns the aggression in Grenada, the undeclared war waged against Nicaragua, and the provocations against Cuba. Bulgaria is also against military intervention in Lebanon and the Namibian occupation.

We are alarmed by the unilateral actions of the leaders of the Cypriot Turks who are exacerbating the finding of a correct solution to the Cypriot problem, as well as by the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, and the aggravating situation in the Persian Gulf.

We are in favor of a just solution of all disputed issues through peaceful means.

By placing in the foreground the problem of safeguarding peace, the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the same time actively works, according to its possibilities, for establishing just and equal international economic relations.

Comrade Grisha Filipov said, we can share with you the fact that regardless of the aggravated international situation, we are firmly marching toward the building of a developed socialist society. Our successes in the economy, culture, and all spheres of public life are multiplying. The living standard of the Bulgarian people is increasing and socialist Bulgaria is being transformed and becoming more beautiful each passing year. We are proud and pleased to commemorate the 40th jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

These successes of ours are a result of the intelligent policy of the BCP, of the selfless labor of the Bulgarian people, and of the close cooperation among the CEMA member-countries and primarily of the great Soviet Union.

We highly assess the friendship and cooperation with the peoples of fraternal Yugoslavia. We are following with attention the efforts of the Yugoslav Government to build a Socialist Yugoslavia and we genuinely enjoy its successes achieved in the various spheres of life.

To the Yugoslav peoples we wish, from the bottom of our hearts, further achievements in building socialism, the chairman of the Council of Ministers emphasized.

Please, allow me in conclusion, to express the conviction that our meeting and agreements will realistically contribute to the further comprehensive development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations, which is in the interest of our peoples, of peace and security in the Balkans and in Europe.

Closing his speech, Comrade Grisha Filipov said: I propose a toast:

-- To the progress and prosperity of the fraternal Yugoslav peoples!
-- To the expansion and deepening of the comprehensive cooperation between our two countries and peoples!
-- To peace and understanding among the peoples!
-- To the good health of the party and state leaderships of the SFRY and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria!
-- To your good health and success, esteemed Comrade Planinc!
-- To the good health of all those present here!

Planinc Response

AU201125 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 84 p 7

[Report on the toast by Milka Planinc at dinner given by Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov in Sofia on 17 July]

[Text] TANJUG -- Replying to her host's toast, Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, expressed thanks for the cordial welcome and hospitality shown to her and expressed her conviction that the talks she and her associates will conduct with their hosts in Bulgaria will contribute to the further development of mutual relations and provide a stimulus to further expansion of all-round cooperation.

Milka Planinc went on to say, "toward all its neighbors, including Bulgaria, Yugoslavia is pursuing an open good-neighborly policy based on a principled application of the principles of the UN Charter and of the Helsinki Final Act. This is, first and foremost, respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, noninterference in internal affairs, equality, mutual advantage and reciprocity, and also respect for all the peoples living in this area who have the right to decide for themselves their future and to lay down the paths of their development."

Milka Planinc stressed that it is in Yugoslavia's vital interest to maintain good, developed and friendly relations and stable and comprehensive cooperation with its neighbors and have a safe and open border. "This is a principled policy of the SFRY, established under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito, which has a lasting and immutable character for us because it stems from the essence of the Yugoslav revolution and from the nature of the self-management socialist relations we are developing in our country.

Proceeding from the above we are convinced that our meeting will have a favorable effect on establishing the conditions in which we will positively resolve those questions on which we do not agree and which burden our relations. It is precisely for this reason that the meetings at top political level should contribute, and therefore our responsibility is all the greater and the task facing us represents a greater challenge."

After pointing out the need to make use of all the objectively existing possibilities for the development of comprehensive bilateral cooperation, Milka Planinc expressed the conviction that the long-term agreements, whose preparation are in progress, would effectively act in the direction of promoting economic cooperation.

"As is well known," she went on, "Yugoslavia attaches no conditions to its readiness to develop comprehensive cooperation in all the fields in which mutual interests and real possibilities exist. The development of good relations and promotion of comprehensive bilateral cooperation and a climate of trust and mutual appreciation should make possible a constructive dialogue and the settling of open questions. Past experience shows that these questions will not solve themselves. Consequently, it is our great historical responsibility to strive actively and constructively toward settling these questions in the interests of our peoples and in the interest of the future of our relations. It is well known that as a federal community of equal nations and nationalities, Yugoslavia attaches particular importance to the comprehensive development of national minorities and the role they play in the development of neighborly relations as firm bonds of ties and friendship, always considering this to be an inseparable part of the democratic processes in society and of the level of their democratic development.

We have built both our own revolutionary gains and the principles of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act firmly and consistently into our constitutional system, thus ensuring full equality for all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, including the possibility for the comprehensive development of the Bulgarian nationality in the SFRY. We should like the affirmation of these values, which also presupposes the restoration of the Macedonian national minority's rights in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which was recognized in the past as an integral and positive part and factor of our neighborly relations."

Milka Planinc went on to say that the "free flow of more substantive and comprehensive information represents an instrument of the consolidation of trust and understanding, and of the mutual awareness of Yugoslav and Bulgarian realities, cultural values and our peoples' achievements. This aim should also be promoted by all the forms of small border traffic of people and goods, border meetings and other forms of cooperation which should turn the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border into a bridge to serve closer relations and cooperation." Particular interest in this form of cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria is felt in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Socialist Republic of Macedonia and in the Serbian and Macedonian people (concerning cooperation) with the neighboring Bulgarian people.

"Overcoming the policy of denying the identity of the Macedonian people, their history, culture and national liberation struggle and their statehood within the framework of the Socialsit Republic of Macedonia and the SFRY would be particularly welcomed by all working people throughout Yugoslavia, by all the nations and nationalities of our country. This would be really in the spirit of Helsinki and a contribution to friendship between our two countries.

"I am convinced that joint efforts in the direction of solving open questions would be of exceptional importance for the promotion of mutual relations and for stability in the Balkans, and that they would also be a great contribution to European peace and detente."

Recalling the grave international situation, Milka Planinc said that by consistently following the original principles and policy of nonalignment, Yugoslavia is convinced that in such a situation, active efforts by all countries and by all peace-loving and progressive forces are necessary, efforts which should lead to the establishment of a dialogue and creation of conditions for the gradual restoration of detente, which is the only way for mankind to survive. These efforts should result in negotiations on the limitation of the arms race and real disarmament, before it is too late. She also pointed out the need to find solutions to the world economic crisis and for outstanding crisis hotbeds in various parts of the world, and this by peaceful means on the principles of the UN Charter and full respect for the rights of every people to decide for themselves on their destiny without any interference from outside. These are not merely our subjective wishes. This is the imperative of our times and the joint interest to prevent a world nuclear catastrophe. We are convinced that in this the Nonaligned Movement as an independent and autonomous factor of world affairs, makes an irreplaceable and precious contribution.

"Despite the complex nature of relations in the Balkans -- the president of the FEC said -- we can freely say that this area of ours, though very sensitive, today is stable due to the positive processes of development of intra-Balkan cooperation and the joint interest of all Balkan countries and peoples to consolidate peace and stability in this region. In this spirit, the Balkan countries, at the recent meeting of Balkan experts in Athens, resolutely raised all the most important issues of cooperation, trust, and security in the Balkans with the desire to have this region become a stable zone of peace, security, and cooperation, without nuclear weapons and free from the use of any other type of force.

"As a nonaligned Balkan country, on whose territory there are no nuclear weapons, Yugoslavia will, for its part continue to fully back all these positive processes along with constant efforts to develop with every Balkan country the most meaningful and stable good-neighborly relations possible.

"We can tie our present progressive efforts only with those revolutionary and liberation traditions and with those movements and ventures which had broken down the chains of subjugation and which blazed the trails for a better joint future for our peoples. We bear the great responsibility, by relying on such traditions, for creating for today's young generations the prospects of a joint life in peace, freedom, and comprehensive development. Time waits for no one. History does not pamper anybody. We will be remembered and appreciated by the extent to which we have succeeded in creating the main directions of development, by the extent to which we have responded to scientific, technological, cultural, and other challenges of modern times, by the extent to which we have succeeded, in equitable cooperation with other countries of this region, in never again having the Balkans as a mere province at the rear of the main trends, but making a significant contribution to stability and prosperity in Europe as well as to the general struggle for peace."

Dialogue on Macedonia Needed

AU201038 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 84 pp 1, 7

[Special correspondent Dusan Cukic report]

[Excerpts] Sofia, 18 Jul -- The talks between Milka Planinc, president of the FEC and Todor Zhivkov, head of the Bulgarian party and state, lasted about 2 hours at the Boyana Residence at the foot of Vitosha today. The basis subjects were the international situation and bilateral relations.

We learn that in the further course of the talks the unsolved questions which in a way hinder a better and higher quality development of the mutual relations were not omitted. They are primarily the negation of the Macedonia and the SFRY, and the persistent assertion that there is no Macedonian national minority in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, although it used to be officially recognized on its territory.

In this connection let us mention that the reporters realized BDP, omitted from last night's toast by the Yugoslav premier at the dinner precisely the part that related to this subject and that defined the principled position: Our country does not set any conditions when it expresses its readiness to comprehensively develop cooperation, but experience over many years unquestionably teaches us that unsolved questions cannot be solved spontaneously. Obviously a dialogue, one that is extremely frank and constructive and with much good will, is necessary, although it is also clear that a visit means that the door is pushed only slightly ajar for what Milka Planinc last night defined as "historical responsibility to act, in the interest of our peoples and the future of our relations, actively in the direction of solving the unsolved questions."

At the Boyana Residence in Sofia, a dialogue was also conducted today about the overall situation in the Balkans and the major problems of the international community.

Economic Cooperation

LD201631 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 20 Jul 84

["Yugoslav-Bulgarian Protocol" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Varna, 20 Jul (TANJUG) -- The cochairmen of the mixed Yugoslav-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Scientific Cooperation, Dr Milorad Stanojevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Belcho Belchev, Bulgarian minister of finance, met in Sofia during the visit paid to Bulgaria by Milka Planinc, president of the FEC. They considered the results achieved in the exchange of goods and services last year and in the first half of this year. Unsolved questions concerning economic cooperation were also discussed and proposals were made on how to resolve them.

In the first 6 months of this year Yugoslavia and Bulgaria concluded several agreements amounting to $280 million. This is 81 percent of the protocol-set figure of $312 million in both directions for 1984. The exchange of goods and services from January to July amounted to $117 million, which is 12 percent more than in the same period last year.

These results, it was stressed, make it realistic to assume that the volume of exchange specified in the protocol will be achieved by the end of the year. During the conversation it was noted, however, that the two neighboring countries had not exhausted all the possibilities for economic cooperation. The dominant form of cooperation is the classical exchange of goods, with an inadequate level of productive cooperation, specialization, and other forms of long-term cooperation.

Despite both sides' desire to place the exchange of goods on a long-term basis, the reciprocal deliveries of goods in small border traffic did not exceed the level of 1.5 percent of the total goods exchange. Addenda to the agreement on small border traffic are expected to make a significant degree of expansion and enrichment of cooperation in this field.

The cochairmen of the mixed committee recommended to the Yugoslav-Bulgarian mixed chamber that it should extend more assistance to economic organizations so that the transaction already concluded could be put into effect. In order to ensure more realistic planning of the exchange of goods and services in 1985, the two sides agreed to hold talks in Belgrade in October this year and to sign a protocol which, in addition to regular import and export lists, will also contain lists concerning imports and exports in small border traffic.

Dr Milorad Stanojevic and Bulgarian Finance Minister Belchev agreed that the next, 20th session of the mixed committee, due to be held in Sofia in November this year, should analyze results and possibilities for expanding cooperation between the two countries in 1985 and in the next 5-year period.

The formal signing of the protocol on the talks held between Dr Stanojevic and Belchev was attended in Varna yesterday by Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Joint Communique

LD191725 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1642 GMT 19 Jul 84

["Communique on Yugoslav-Bulgarian Talks" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Sofia, 19 Jul (TANJUG) -- At the end of the visit which Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, paid to Bulgaria, a joint communique was released. It says:

1. Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY FEC, paid an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 17 until 19 July 1984, at the invitation of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

2. Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY FEC, was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. In open, friendly talks questions of bilateral relations and the international situation were discussed.

3. Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, visited Georgi Dimitrov's mausoleum and laid a wreath.

4. During her stay in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the president of the FEC visited economic installations in Sofia and scientific institutions and tourist complexes in Varna.

5. Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, discussed the entire state of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations and cooperation as well as questions of significance for the development of good-neighborly relations between the two countries. They also exchanged views on topical issues of international situations and informed one another of the internal development of their countries.

6. On the Yugoslav side the talks were attended by:

-- Dr Milorad Stanojevic, member of the FEC and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the mixed committee,

-- Mitko Calovski, member of the FEC and federal secretary for information,

-- Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs,

-- Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs,

-- Ilija Djukic, ambassador of the SFRY in the People's Republic of Bulgaria,

-- Metodi Smilenski, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade,

-- Dragoljub Kontic, adviser to the president of FEC for foreign political affairs,

-- Dr Vladimir Pavicevic, director of the Office for Neighboring Countries in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign affairs,

-- Ahil Tunte, minister-counselor of the SFRY Embassy in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

[In Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 20 July, pages 1 and 2, the preceeding three names and titles (Kontic, Pavicevic, and Tunte) were omitted]

On the Bulgarian side were:

-- Belcho Belchev, member of the Bureau of the Council of Ministers, minister of finance, and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the mixed committee,

-- Khristo Khristov, member of the Bureau of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign trade,

-- Boyan Traykov, general director of BTA,

-- Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs,

-- Atanas Ginev, first deputy minister of foreign trade,

-- Stefan Staykov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the SFRY,

-- Asen Velkov, head of the Office of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria,

-- Yordan Iliev, deputy head of the Third Department of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

-- Vasil Khadzhi Vasilev, counselor at the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and secretary of the Bulgarian part of the mixed committee.

7. Both sides expressed their satisfaction about the meeting of the premiers of the two neighboring countries having taken place.

8. It was noted in the talks that bilateral cooperation is developing successfully in a series of spheres, in particular in the economic sphere on the foundations of equality and mutual benefit, but that full use has not been made of all possibilities available through their immediate proximity.

9. The two premiers confirmed the readiness of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, two neighboring and socialist countries, to develop their bilateral relations on the basis of the consistent respect and application of the generally recognized principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and inviolability of borders, equality, mutual respect, mutual benefit, and noninterference in the internal affairs, which are also contained in the Helsinki final documents. In this connection, they noted that the different international positions of the two countries and their own paths of socialist development do not represent an obstacle to the development of comprehensive good-neighborly cooperation.

10. The two sides stressed the significance which meetings at various levels and in various spheres of cooperation have for the development of good-neighborly relations and comprehensive cooperation. They confirmed the usefulness of the participation of of parliaments, governments, sociopolitical organizations, socialist republics, and socialist autonomous provinces, okrugs, towns, work organizations, and citizens in this cooperation.

11. The president of the FEC and the chairman of the Council of Ministers devoted their full attention to the promotion and expansion of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. Both sides expressed their readiness to take measures to make wider use of various forms of cooperation: commodity exchange, long-term cooperation, and specialization in production, economic border cooperation -- all of which are in the interests of the two neighboring countries.

12. In this connection both sides confirmed their interest in further intensification of the cooperation in the field of long-term industrial cooperation and specialization, where initial steps have already been made, and particularly in the field of chemical industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building industry, electronics, electrotechnical industry, shipbuilding, agriculture, and food industry. They also agreed that long-term cooperation should be developed in construction industry and transport. Both sides are convinced that this will result in greater stability in bilateral economic cooperation.

13. The two sides emphasized their common interest in further promotion of scientific and technological cooperation and its significance for the realization of long-term industrial cooperation and specialization in production and for the development of economic cooperation on the whole.

14. Special attention was devoted to the development of border economic cooperation which, according to the joint assessment, does not reflect the objective possibilities or interests of the two countries. The two sides expressed their readiness to take necessary measures that would increase border commodity exchange and facilitate development of other forms of economic cooperation. It was stressed in this connection that the forthcoming conclusion of a new agreement on economic border cooperation will have a significant impact on expansion, diversification, and increase in the volume of this cooperation.

15. The work of the mixed Yugoslav-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation was positively assessed as being in the interest of the development of bilateral economic relations and the need was stressed that in the future this committee's efforts should be directed towards determining long-term forms of economic cooperation.

16. It was stressed that the mixed chamber of economy is expected to involve itself and make a greater contribution to the more efficient concluding and realization of agreements between the economic organizations of the two countries.

17. The readiness of the two sides to have a joint document on the basic directions of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the next 5-year period and onwards prepared and signed was stressed.

18. The two sides are resolved to encourage the mutually useful forms of cooperation by border areas, local border traffic, free circulation of people and of material goods, cooperation in the cultural-educational sphere, including meetings of the border area population, as well as cooperation by municipalities and towns of these areas with the aim of contributing to mutual rapprochement and acquaintance and development of the full range of relations and cooperation between the two countries.

19. The two sides endorsed the further promotion of cooperation and implementation of mutually useful initiatives in the spheres of education, science, culture, information, sports, and tourism, as well as comprehensive implementation of the program of cultural cooperation, with the aim of achieving the best and most comprehensive mutual acquaintance with the Yugoslav and Bulgarian reality, cultural values, and achievements of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and of the Bulgarian people and of strengthening their friendship.

20. The two sides stressed the significance of cooperation in the sphere of information and of meaningful and comprehensive information for the public in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria on their entire relations and cooperation, on all spheres of internal life and socialist socioeconomic development, foreign policy, and international activity, aimed at better mutual acquaintance, rapprochement and good-neighborliness.

21. The two sides presented the attitudes of their countries to existing open issues in bilateral relations. In confirming the resolve of their countries to promote comprehensive mutual cooperation without making it conditonal on anything, the two premiers expressed their readiness to continue constructive dialogue and constant efforts with the aim of finding solutions for these issues that would contribute to even broader and more stable development of cooperation. They confirmed that development of cooperation, as well as seeking solutions for these issues, should be in line with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

22. The president of the EC and chairman of the Council of Ministers exchanged views on topical international issues and expressed their deep concern about the present unfavorable development and increasingly dangerous exacerbation in all spheres of international relations and direct threat to world peace and security, on account of the intensification and expansion of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race. The need was stressed for all countries and progressive, peace-loving forces to participate in resolving international problems, establishing equitable international cooperation, and returning to the policy of detente. It was stressed that active and peaceful coexistence has no alternative and that respect for the rights of people to independent and autonomous development represents the basic precondition for preserving peace and security in the world. In this connection, the two premiers resolutely came out in favor of resolving all controversial issues in international relations exclusively by peaceful means, on the principles of the UN Charter.

23. The two sides believe that real possibilities exist to go from confrontation to a revival of detente which should embrace all regions of the world. To this end, they advocate the earliest possible halt in the arms race, limitation of armament and beginning of negotiations on measures of real disarmament, in particular of nuclear. In this connection the two sides back all proposals leading to this goal.

24. During their discussion on European situation the two heads of government pointed to the far-reaching, negative consequences stemming from the present dangerous exacerbation of the situation on the European Continent. They emphasized that the European states should, and are dutybound, to invest active efforts in implementing the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act with the aim of deepening the CSCE process and strengthening peace and stability in Europe. In this connection they underlined the great importance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and confirmed their readiness to continue to cooperate between themselves and all countries taking part in the conference with the purpose of its successful work.

They stressed that through the joint efforts of all the countries taking part in the conference it is possible to reach an agreement which would lead to strengthening confidence and security on the European Continent and in that way create conditions necessary for the second stage of this important gathering.

25. The president of the FEC and the chairman of the Council of Ministers devoted special attention to the situation in the Balkans and advocated joint efforts to further strengthen the atmosphere of confidence and development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the Balkan countries aimed at turning the Balkans into a region of peace and cooperation devoid of nuclear weapons. They also confirmed their readiness to continue, together with other Balkan countries, the efforts set in train at the meeting of experts in Athens this year. They expressed their countries' determination to work for continuing bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries, based on the respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, and noninterference in internal affairs, in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act, which would contribute to strengthening good-neighborliness, peace, and security both in the Balkans and in Europe. To this end both sides give their support to efforts and proposals that would facilitate the promotion of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans in the fields of economy, science, technology, culture, information, education, tourism, border cooperation, and sport, as well as in the spheres of common interest.

26. The two premiers stressed the need to resolve peacefully international crisis and conflicts in various parts of the world, on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter in the interest of countries and peoples in these regions, and of peace and security in the world.

27. It was noted that the continued unfavorable international economic situation and the problems which accompany international economic relations call for the immediate adoption of efficient measures aimed at creating a new international economic order on a just and democratic basis. They came out in favor of eliminating artificial obstacles and discrimination in world trade, resolving the acute problem of debts of developing countries, and in particular of beginning global negotiations on the basis of the UN decisions.

28. The two premiers stressed the great importance of the Nonaligned Movement and its active and significant role in reducing tension, consolidating peace and security in the world, creating conditions to establish more just national economic conditions, equal international cooperation, and the independent development of all countries.

29. The two sides made a highly appreciative assessment of the contribution made by the United Nations to the preservation of peace and consolidation of security in the world, as well as to the development of equal cooperation. In the present exacerbated international situation, the significance of the United Nations as an instrument of peace and security is growing.

30. The two premiers expressed the conviction that the visit by Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY FEC, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the talks which were held in a working and open atmosphere, along with mutual respect, would contribute to the further development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations and comprehensive good-neighborly cooperation.

31. Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, invited the premier of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date will be set by diplomatic channels.

RESULTS OF FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1984 PLAN

AU211645 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 July 84 p 2

["Announcement of the Committee on the Uniform System of Social Information at the Council of Ministers on the Fulfillment of the Uniform Plan for the Socioeconomic Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the First Half of 1984"]

[Text] Throughout the first half of 1984 the working people from all over the country continued to implement the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress. Under the conditions of a consistent application of the new economic approach and its mechanism and in accomplishing a tremendous amount of party-political and organizational work, the workers collectives expanded their creative initiative for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks assigned by the plan and of the plan accounts in order to achieve the criteria of the 1981 October National Conference. The implementation of the trend toward overall intensification and toward the implementation of the decisions adopted by the BCP National Conference aimed at improving production and labor quality in all spheres and activities, as well as in connection with further raising the people's living standard was further pursued during the period under review.

The 6-month state plan tasks have been successfully fulfilled.

Net production and overall profit were obtained from the comprehensive activities of nonagricultural organizations and enterprises which are higher than in the same period of 1983. This increase amounts to 4.4 percent in the net production sector and to 5.6 percent in the overall profit sector as compared to the same period of 1983. Social labor productivity has increased 4.1 percent and has ensured approximately 95 percent of the net production growth. Material expenditures have been reduced. Industrial goods produced in the first half of 1984 are greater by 3.8 percent than those produced in the same period of 1983.

The quality and efficiency of production have increased. The foreign trade exchange of goods has increased at high and accelerated rates. Our country's integration with the Soviet Union and the remaining socialist countries is being further intensified.

The December program on improving the people's living standard is being consistently implemented. A number of new measures have been mapped out which are aimed at a more perfect and comprehensive satisfaction of the population's growing material, social, and intellectual needs.

Industry

The economic organizations and enterprises in the industrial sector have overfulfilled their plan accounts as regards the production and marketing of industrial goods. Goods valued at 19.4 billion leva have been produced in the first half of 1984, an amount which exceeds the goods produced during the same period of 1983 by 710 million leva.

Output of Industrial Goods Production

Ministries and Departments	First half of 1984 expressed as percentage compared with first half of 1983
Energy and raw material resources	104.3
Chemical industry	104.7
Machine building	109.2
Production and trade with consumer goods	103.0
National Agro-Industrial Union	99.6
Forests and forestry industry	100.6
Construction and urbanization	103.1
Transportation	97.9
Communications	104.8
Central Cooperative Union	107.8
Sofia City People's Council	109.2
Committee of Culture	102.2

Production in important industrial branches has increased at accelerated rates in the following order: The machine building and metal processing industry has increased 9.0 percent; the ferrous metallurgy, chemical, and rubber industries have increased 8.3 percent; the electric power and thermoelectric power industry has increased 7.0 percent.

Industrial enterprises in the following okrugs have increased their production in the first half of 1984 as compared with the same period in 1983: Razgrad, Vidin, Veliko Turnovov, Lovech, Sliven, Silistra, Sofia, Tolbukhin, and Vratsa.

Production in a number of basic industrial goods has increased, thanks to which considerably more production means have been ensured, and a considerable amount of additional goods for the domestic markets and for exports have been provided for.

Production	First Half of 1984	Expressed in percentage compared with first half of 1983
Electric power in millions of kilowatt hours	22,629	105.8
Ferrous rolled metal in thousands of tons	1,719	106.5
Hot rolled steel in thousands of tons	688	103.8
Steel pipes in thousands of tons	144	101.9
Zinc-coated rolled steel in thousands of tons	83	111.7
Industrial robots and manipulators, in units	556	176.0
Highly productive lathes, including those with programmable operation, in units	353	169.7
Programmed digital equipment for the operation of metal processing machines in units	253	129.1
Programmed digital computer equipment for the operation of robots and manipulators in units	469	146.1

Production	First Half of 1984	Expressed in percentage compared with first half of 1983
Combines, in units	21,017	114.6
Railroad freight cars, in units	1,747	122.4
Buses, in units	1,230	100.7
Electric powered hoists, thousands of units	67	99.7
Electric powered vehicles, in units	24,322	114.2
Combustion engine vehicles, in units	16,167	114.6
Electric batteries in thousands of units	621	101.5
Automatic telephone installations in thousands of lines	233	108.9
Nitric fertilizers in thousands of tons	423	102.3
Chemical fibers and threads in thousands of tons	53	104.8
Polyvinylchloride in thousands of tons	56	110.0
Tires for freight trucks, buses, trolley buses, and trailers in thousands of units	439	101.6
Tires for passenger cars in thousands of units	443	107.3
Cement, in a natural state, in thousands of metric tons	2,853	101.3
Furniture in million Leva	224	104.7
Paper in thousands of tons	180	103.5
Cotton fibers and cotton-type fibers in millions of meters	183	99.1
Wool fibers and wool-type fibers in millions of meters	20	102.2
Silk fibers and silk-type fibers in millions of meters	19	98.8
Tailored goods in millions of leva	364	103.7
Footwear (without slippers) in thousands of pairs	11,488	112.3
Meat in thousands of tons	245	100.3
Meat products in thousands of tons	52	105.7
Cheese in thousands of tons	62	98.5
Yellow cheese in thousands of tons	17	104.6
Cooked and partially cooked food in thousands of tons	35	147.6
Baby food in thousands of tons	10	101.3
Tobacco products in thousands of tons	48	102.0

The state plan tasks for the following goods have been overfulfilled: electric power, high quality rolled metal, hot rolled steel, industrial robots, lathes, electric combustion generators, tractors, combines, freight cars, electric hoists, electric powered vehicles, combustion engine vehicles, cables, watt-hour meters, automatic telephone installations, nitric fertilizers, chemical fibers and threads, polyvinyl-chloride, furniture, flat glass, silk fibers, tailored goods, footwear, meat, yellow cheese, cooked and partially cooked food, baby food, soft drinks, and a number of other goods.

Individual enterprises and economic organizations have overfulfilled the tasks assigned to them by the state plan for the production of the following goods: cold rolled steel, tin-plated steel, turbine-driven machines, calcinated soda, phosphorous fertilizers, detergents, ceramic tiles, cellulose, bricks, tiles, and roofing materials.

The plans for the production of new and improved goods were overfulfilled. New and improved goods have been produced amounting to a value of 1,998 million Leva which represents 46.5 percent more than in the first half of 1983.

A total of 278 mechanized and automated conveyor belts have been commissioned in the first half of 1984. A total of 109 plant sections have been provided and equipped with fully mechanized and automated equipment and entire workshops as well as industrial processes have also been automated, while 14 industrial robots have been introduced and 8,172 workers have been transferred from manual to mechanized and automated work.

The quality of industrial production has improved. Industrial goods with the high quality mark "K" have been produced in excess of the plan by 13.5 percent. The relative share of this high quality production has increased as regards the total volume of the goods produced. The main factor in industrial development was the increased labor productivity during the period under review. The material consumption factor of the industrial production has been reduced. Net production amounting to 4.9 percent more than during the same period of 1983 has been produced during the first half of 1984 and total profit exceeds the total profit of the same period in 1983 by 5.9 percent. The majority of economic organizations and enterprises have overfulfilled their plans as regards their total profits.

Capital Investments and Construction

Capital investments amounting to 3 billion leva were made during the period under review for the further construction and perfection of the national economy's material-technical base. The prevailing majority of means were focused on the material production branches.

Basic funds worth 1.5 billion leva were commissioned during the period under review. The plan for this period of the year was overfulfilled 6.9 percent.

The prevailing majority of basic ministries and investor departments overfulfilled their plans for the commissioning of basic funds during the first half of 1984 and the best results were achieved by the economic organizations belonging to the system of the Agro-Industrial Union, by economic organizations from the construction and conurbation system sectors, and by those belonging to the machine building and energy-raw material sectors. Enterprises of the Sofia City People's Council were also successful in this respect.

The half-year plan for the commissioning of basic funds in mass consumer goods production was successfully fulfilled as well.

Construction and assembling organizations accomplished construction-assembling work worth 1.9 percent more than during the same period of 1983; however, the half-year plan

of these organizations, which are the chief investors, remained 1.7 percent unfulfilled for the first half of 1984. The envisaged volume of state and cooperative housing construction also remained unfulfilled.

The efforts of the building and assembly organizations were focused on the construction of projects that are about to be commissioned -- where construction works worth 0.2 percent in excess of the plan were accomplished.

A number of important national economic projects have also marked above-plan achievements in construction work, and this applies to the following projects: the Radomir heavy machine building plant, the Blagoy Popov Industrial Combine in Pernik, the Stara Zagora unified computer plants, the Burgas petrochemical plant, the Smyadovo chemical combine, and others.

Agriculture

During the period under review the agricultural organizations successfully fulfilled the measures envisaged for the intensification of agricultural production. Repair work to the prevailing majority of technical equipment necessary for the spring agricultural works were concluded within schedule. Nitric fertilizers in excess of those envisaged by the plan were provided for. The plan on the supplies of phosphorous and potassium fertilizers remained unfulfilled. Despite the existing difficulties caused by the late winter, by the cool and rainy spring, the sowings of basic spring crops were accomplished within short schedules and with high quality standards. The agro-industrial complexes and other agricultural organizations devoted considerable care to autumn and spring sowings and to permanent crops. As a result of this these crops are developing positively and, according to preliminary evaluations, the basic field crops as well as apples, plums, peaches, and vineyards are expected to produce good results in the conditions of further good care and normal metereological conditions. Considerable preparations were accomplished in the wheat and barley harvest. Over 1,200 mechanized detachments have been organized, and mobile repair workshops and means for fuel supplies have been provided for. Additional means of transport have been mobilized and tractor and machine operators from other branches engaged. And efficient exploitation of combines as well as their transfer to okrugs where the harvest could start earlier was organized for this purpose. As regards certain agro-industrial complexes, however, we must report that their equipment was not timely nor efficiently repaired and that the spring sowings were unjustifiably delayed, that the basic agro-technical measures were not adopted efficiently and on time.

The animal husbandry development in our agricultural enterprises developed at stable rates of speed in the first half of 1984, despite difficulties stemming from the shortage in the production of certain basic fodders in 1983 and despite the prolonged winter season which prevented the cattle from going out to the pastures at the usual time of the year, particularly in the case of sheep. Measures have been adopted for the normal reproduction of herds and the number of cattle is either close to the level attained on 1 July 1983, or has even exceeded it.

Number of Animals in Agriculture Organizations on 1 July 1984

Animal	1983 (in thousands)	1984	1 July 1984 expressed as percentage of 1983
Cattle	1411.8	1399.1	99.1
including cows	481.7	474.8	98.6
Pigs	2811.8	2791.5	99.3
Sheep	7604.0	7605.6	100.0
Fowl	26523.6	27057.5	102.0

The number of cattle increased in the agricultural organizations of the following okrugs: Burgas, Pazardzhik, Ruse, Turgovishte, and Khaskovo. The number of cows increased in the following okrugs: Sofia City, Kyustendil, Lovech, Pazardzhik, Pernik, and Shumen. The number of pigs has increased in the following okrugs: Sofia City, Blagoevgrad, Veliko Turnovo, Lovech, Pazardzhik, Plovdiv, Razgrad, and Silistra; the number of sheep has increased in the Kyustendil, Pazardhzik, Pleven, Plovdiv, Silistra, Sliven, Tolbukhin, and Khaskovo, as well as Shumen Okrugs; the number of fowl increased in the Blagoevgrad, Burgas, Varna, Veliko Turnovo, Pleven, Razgrad, Stara Zagora, Yambol and Silistra Okrugs.

The total production of the animal husbandry sector in agricultural organizations increased 1.8 percent as compared to the same period in 1983. Cow milk production has increased 1.4 percent, however, total milk production is at the same level as in 1983 because of the reduction of sheep milk production. Eggs increased by 30 million units as compared with the 1983 period, or 5.1 percent. Average per cow milk production increased 2.9 percent, while the productivity of hens in laying eggs increased 1.9 percent per hen.

Milk production increased more substantially in the following okrugs: Blagoevgrad, Tolbukhin, Khaskovo, Stara Zagora, and Sofia City. Egg production increased in Stara Zagora, Pleven, Razgrad, Tolbukhin, and Plovdiv Okrugs.

The following amounts have been purchased in the animal husbandry sector in excess of the plan during the first half of 1984: 10,000 tons of cattle and fowl for meat, 40 million liters of milk, and 30 million eggs. More eggs and milk have been purchased as compared with the same period in 1983 and a little less meat than in 1983.

As compared with the same period in 1983, more cattle and fowl for slaughter were purchased in the following: Sofia City and Varna, Vratsa, Gabrovo, Kurdhzali, Razgrad, Silistra, Tolbukhin, Khaskovo, and other okrugs. More milk was purchased in the following okrugs: Sofia City and Blagoevgrad, Vidin, Vratsa, Kurdzhali, Razgrad, Silistra, and Tolbukhin, and more eggs were purchased in Blagoevgrad, Vratsa, Kystendil, Pleven, Plovdiv, Silistra, Stara Zagora, and Tolbukhin Okrugs.

The successful implementation of measures for encouraging and assisting private farms continued during the period under review. From 1 July 1983 to 1 July 1984 private and auxiliary farms were granted an additional 127,000 decares of arable land. During the first half of 1984, private plots received more nitric fertilizers and more services were rendered to them with equipment from agro-industrial farms and from machine-tractor stations than during the same period of 1983. Considerable amounts of other materials were supplied to the private plots such as phosphorous fertilizers, polyethylene cloth, and seeds, as well as sowing materials, and other things.

Transport and Communications

Transportation continued to develop and improve throughout the country. An automated system for planning and regulating traffic along the railroad lines has been introduced.

The "Ro-Ro" [roll on-roll-off; transshipment of loaded freight cars] in Vidin was commissioned. Highways have been specially coated [grapavi nastilki] over 180 kilometers. The experimental usage of large and heavy tonnage containers in international transport has been introduced and a new system of registration and analyzing road-transport accidents is being tested. The implementation of a comprehensive automation system in operating trains on the Sofia-Plovdiv track is in progress.

The scientific-technical progress plan is being successfully implemented.

Economic organizations in the transportation sector for general use transported 10.4 million metric tons more freight, or 5.8 percent more than envisaged by contract. The railroad transport sector fulfilled its 6-month plan for the transportation of freight according to contract 100.0 percent, while general automobile transport fulfilled its plan 107.4 percent.

The results obtained in a number of technical-economic indexes are better than those achieved during the same period in 1983. The processing time per freight car was reduced by 1.97 hours and the technical speed [as published] of railroad freight cars increased by 1.4 percent. The average night and day productivity of one engine in operation was increased 3.8 percent and of a freight car from the operating pool by 2.5 percent. The amount of freight transported through the Varna-Ilichovsk ferryboat complex for exports and imports increased by 5.6 percent.

A total of 4.2 million passengers were transported, or 0.4 percent more than envisaged by the plan. The frequency of trips of the transportation means linking the principal administrative, political, and cultural centers in the country increased. Sixty-five new trains were commissioned, 2 of which were express trains, 13 rapid trains, and 50 passenger trains -- a factor that has contributed to qualitatively improved travel among the various parts of the country.

In order to improve the transportation links with the conurbation systems, 90 additional buses on 345 routes, the majority of which link small conurbation systems, mountainous and border regions, were commissioned.

In addition to the scheduled transportation means, transportation means which were expected to cope with the increased number of passengers during holidays and vacations were commissioned -- 179 trains with 2,091 passenger cars and more than 360,000 bus trips -- while the composition of 1,236 trains was increased by 3,071 passenger cars.

Income from communications is 3.7 percent more than planned, and 9.1 percent more than the first 6 months of 1983.

The postal network was expanded by an additional 15 postal and telegraph stations, 6 of which are in the villages. A total of 75,601 telephones have been installed. 60,380 of which were installed in individual homes. A total of 112 new teletype stations were opened and 14 radio relay stations and 21 television relay stations were commissioned.

Foreign Economic Relations

The foreign trade exchange of the country increased by 8.4 percent as compared with 1983 and reached a total of 12,245.9 million leva expressed in foreign currency. Our foreign trade with the CEMA member-countries and with the USSR, continues to develop successfully. A further development and deepening of Bulgaria's participation in the international division of labor and mainly in socialist economic integration was also achieved.

Living Standards of the People

The positive results of the economy's development and the increased social productivity of labor have permitted the successful implementation of the decisions and measures for further raising the living standards of the people.

The incomes of the people also increased. The average working salary of workers and employees in the economic organizations (without the agricultural ones) increased by 2.3 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1983.

The trade organizations were provided with additional, better quality, and more diversified consumer goods. Products for the domestic market totalled 457 million leva more than envisaged in the plan. The volume of the relative share of luxury and delicatessen products continued to increase. The departments for mass consumption goods and goods produced by the auxiliary economic departments of the enterprises have produced various consumer's goods amounting to more than 232 million leva.

Goods Produced for the Domestic Market	January-June 1984 expressed as percentage compared with January-June 1983
Meat	102.3
Milk	104.1
Milk fats	107.5
Cheese	100.3
Yellow cheese [kashkoval]	106.0
Eggs	112.2
Baby food	118.4
Sugar	113.9
Sugar products	100.5
Soft drinks	104.3
Knitwear clothing	103.6
Knit underwear	87.5
Shoes (excluding slippers)	109.6
Socks and pantyhose	105.2
Radios	102.5
Television sets	87.2
Automatic washing machines	133.7
Electric heat-reflecting heater	107.0
Electric heat storage heater	108.3
Furniture	100.6

In many settlements new modern stores and restaurants were opened and additional conditions for improving services and transportation were created.

The retail trade exchange increased 4.2 percent in comparison with the first 6 months of 1983 and reached 6,710 million leva.

In all okrugs the trade exchange has increased in comparison with the first 6 months of 1983. The greatest increase took place in Smolyan, 7.5 percent. In Blagoevgrad it was 7.1 percent; Razgrad, 6.9 percent; Khaskovo, 6.8 percent; Pernik, 5.6 percent; Kurdzhali, 5.4 percent; and Vratsa, 5.3 percent.

Regardless of the increased trade exchange, in some regions of the country the regular supply of some kinds of fresh vegetables and fruit, potatoes, pork, electric heaters, electric batteries, oil plants, and some other goods sought by the population was not ensured.

The everyday services for the population developed further. New purchasing places and shops were opened and the volume of services offered expanded.

The total volume of services provided increased 7.7 percent in comparison with the first 6 months of 1983. The plan was overfulfilled 5.0 percent.

Everyday Services for the Population	January-June 1984 expressed as percentage compared with the same period of 1983
Repair and maintenance of everyday-life technical equipment	106.4
Repair and maintenance of radio and television sets	116.6
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicle	109.8
Furniture and timber processing services	108.6
Clothing repair services	106.1
Construction repair services	105.1
Metal processing services	114.9
Dry cleaning services	105.0
Laundry services	113.7

In almost all okrugs more services were provided than in the first half of 1983. Thus the increase in Smolyan Okrug was 20.9 percent; in Sofia, 14.0 percent; Stara Zagora, 12.9 percent; Kurdzhali, 12.9 percent; Blagoevgrad, 12.6 percent; Sliven, 10.4 percent; and Pernik, 10.3 percent.

During the first 6 months of the year 19,698 new apartments were constructed and delivered to the population.

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The results achieved during the first half of the year are a good foundation for the comprehensive implementation of the 1984 plan. The further expansion and consolidation of the results that have been achieved pose new and even higher requirements for the workers' collectives. Now the task is to use the achievements of scientific-technological progress and introduce them quickly in practice and to widely apply frontranking experience in order to develop an even broader socialist competition for overfulfilling the tasks related to worthily greeting the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

OBZINA ADDRESSES POLISH ANNIVERSARY RALLY

AU241159 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[Report on a speech given by Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina at "Festive Rally of the Working People and Youth of Prague" held in the Knights' Hall of the Valdstejn Palace in Prague on 19 July to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PPR]

[Excerpts] The 40 years of development of the PPR have confirmed that there is no revolution without a counterrevolution and that a socialist revolution is only of some value if it is capable of effectively defending itself -- because without this there is no path to the final victory of socialism, to people's well-being, to national freedom and independence, and to the vistas of communism. We sincerely rejoice and share your happiness and pride in the fact that in an open class political struggle, the people's patriotic revolutionary forces of the PPR, led by the PZPR, defeated the domestic reaction, counterrevolution, and antisocialist forces and demonstrated their political prudence, wisdom, and experience. They also demonstrated their loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, loyalty to the ideas of socialism and unity with fraternal socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union. That is why today, on the eve of an important anniversary of the PPR, we are able to sincerely and responsibly declare that the PPR again forms a firm, inseparable, and loyal part of the world socialist system and an important factor among the CEMA member-countries and the Warsaw Pact. And this is the most important historical and political fact of the development of the PPR in the past 40 years.

In another part of his speech, Jaromir Obzina spoke about the position of Poland in the present world. From the political, economic, cultural, military, and international viewpoints, he said, the PPR represents an important factor of contemporary European and worldwide developments. This fact was, and is, enhanced by its unambiguous foreign political orientation toward alliance with the Soviet Union. The trials of history, the hours of truth, the crossroads of fateful decisions have repeatedly confirmed the basic political axiom that in the present historical-political constellation it is impossible anywhere to build socialism without the Soviet Union, let alone against the Soviet Union! It is not by coincidence, but out of our own profound conviction and out of pure heart that we stress this basic political postulate on the occasion of the solemn anniversary of the PPR because it is equally valid for us -- the CSSR.

And we recall this fact with particular emphasis in the face of the present militaristic policy of the American imperialist circles, which are playing a hazardous game with a universal, all-human value -- world peace, human civilization, life on earth. They use their unbridled anti-Sovietism and anticommunism to justify nuclear armament, the deployment of their offensive missiles in Europe, their hegemonist quest for world domination, and their antihuman unwillingness to set out on the path of peaceful coexistence. It is as if they did not know the historical lesson about where and how all the preceding candidates for world rule had ended, especially the war criminals of World War II!

That is why, together with the PPR, other socialist countries, and all progressive and realistic forces in the world, we are in a position to appreciate the significance of the attainment and maintenance of a military strategic balance between socialist and capitalist countries, a balance in which the Soviet Union plays a singular, irreplaceable, and decisive role. It safeguards for all of us the realistic possibility of a life in peace and peaceful socialist construction.

In keeping with their potentials, the CSSR and the PPR contribute with all their resources to the preservation of this balance and to reinforcing the joint defense capability, and hence also security, of the countries of the world socialist system and the states of the Warsaw Pact. That is why the subversive speculations that are characteristic of the policy of certain circles in the United States and some of its NATO allies are wholly alien to our nations and people, and to our policy. By applying the principle "divide and rule" and by way of differentiation, these circles seek to disrupt the unity of the fraternal socialist countries in general, and their relations with the Soviet Union, in particular.

All Czechoslovak-Polish talks and, in particular, the 30 November to 1 December 1983 talks between our party and state delegations led by Comrades Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski confirmed that, acting in indivisible unanimity, the CSSR and the PPR implement a policy of unity of the fraternal socialist countries, a policy of joint defense, a policy of peace in Europe and all over the world. We jointly link our bright and successful future with our principled, internationalist, political unity!

Our experiences -- just as the Polish experiences from the period of overcoming the social crisis -- convincingly demonstrate that the most important factor of the Czechoslovak socialist economy's stability and development are our economic relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, our efforts for a practical implementation of the concrete tasks arising from the program of socialist economic integration. A few plain facts will perhaps suffice: The Soviet Union accounts for 44 percent and the socialist countries in general for a full 74 percent of the volume of the CSSR's foreign trade! In 1983 a record volume was achieved in our exchange of goods with the PPR -- R1.6 billion. This exchange of goods is steadily growing and the CSSR has become the second largest trade partner of Poland after the Soviet Union.

We will seek a maximally effective use of socialist economic integration to speed up the development of our national economy. We see therein one of the important reserves and a rich source of the economic upswing of our countries on a highly effective basis, characterized by a large-scale application of the results of scientific and technological development. After all, the contribution already being made is not at all negligible -- but, above all, what a contribution can still be made: for example, by the intergovernmental agreements with the Polish People's Republic on cooperation in developing the extraction and production of sulfur on the CSSR's participation in the development of the extraction of bituminous coal for power generation in Poland, or on cooperation in building copper mines and copper production plants in Poland and on ensuring deliveries of copper and semifinished copper products to the CSSR.

An equally important bilateral and trade-political contribution of industrial cooperation between our two countries is the joint production of heavy tractors, which is to increase in both countries from the current 6,800 to 8,000 units. The final goal for 1990 is an annual production of 12,000 units. This goal is served by research and development work going on in the joint CSSR Polish research and development center for tractors.

However, these facts and, above all, the successes of this political orientation and of socialist economic integration will not let some imperialist circles sleep. They naively or hypocritically ask whether, in pursuing this policy, there remains scope for us to engage in trade with advanced capitalist countries. We sincerely reply that it does remain. In bilateral talks we have proposed to a number of advanced capitalist countries a substantial expansion of our economic and trade relations and we must also admit that certain positive results have already been achieved.

We continue to be prepared and determined to sincerely strive to develop and expand our economic and trade relations with advanced capitalist countries. We cannot be indifferent, however, to the policy of embargo, to practical manifestations of political discrimination in trade and economic relations, or even to attempts to politically interfere in our internal affairs that some Western circles like to practice.

In concluding his speech, CSSR Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina stressed that a success of historic significance for the future of the Polish nation and the PPR is the fact that the workers class and the working people of Poland have reared from their midst the PZPR, the leading political force of contemporary Polish society, a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party that is the political representative of the Polish nation. The PZPR at the head of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth of the PPR and other political parties is the nucleus of the political system and power and the sole real guarantee of national freedom, independence, and a socialist development in Poland. It has demonstrated this throughout its existence and history and it demonstrates this also through its dedicated work at present. Under the exceedingly complex and exacting conditions of class struggle for the nature and direction of the all-social development, it leads all upright patriotic and progressive forces, all movements that have not abandoned the foundation of socialism, and a healthily developing and thriving Poland.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1984

LD241404 Prague CTK in English 1215 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Prague July 24 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak gross national income was 3.2 per cent higher in the first half of the year than in the same period last year, according to a report of the Federal Statistical Office. It said that it has been possible to maintain and raise the living standard and strengthening the social certainties of the population.

The growth rates of industrial production, construction work and state purchases of livestock products were faster than envisaged by the plan. Structural changes were being made in industry, in favour of manufacturing and especially electrical engineering industries.

In foreign trade, exports showed a faster growth than imports. Scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CMEA countries contributed greatly to the speeding up of scientific-technical progress and intensification of production, especially in effective utilization of fuels, energy and natural resources, environmental protection, electronics, chemical engineering, and development and production of industrial robots.

Industrial production was 4.1 per cent higher than in the first half of 1983, the state plan for the six months was overfulfilled by 0.8 per cent.

Productivity in industry rose by 4.4 per cent, its planned growth was exceeded by 2.6 per cent. The fastest growth was recorded in the electrical engineering industry whose output was 11.3 per cent higher than in January-June 1983.

Food industry production was up by 3.1 per cent, although only a 1 per cent increase was planned.

The report of the statistical office said that of the 26 major capital construction projects, three were not put into operation according to schedule, including a 425-megawatt unit of the power plant at Jaslovske Bohunice.

Total monetary incomes of the population were 2.7 percent higher than in the first half 1983, earned income rose 2.8 percent. The average monthly wage in the socialist sector of the national economy rose by 2 percent to 2,785 crowns.

Trade with the other CEMA countries increased by a full 17 percent, with the USSR alone also by 17 percent. Overall, exports rose by 15.3 percent, imports by 14.6 percent.

Czechoslovakia's population was 15,460,000 on June 30, the report said.

FORMIDABLE FLOOD, HAIL DAMAGE FROM 13 JULY STORM

AU241127 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 19 July and Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 20 and 21 July carry reports on the damage caused by windstorms and hail that swept parts of the CSSR on 13 July.

RUDE PRAVO on 19 July on page 2 carries a 350-word CTK report which deals with damage to forests in South Moravia and East Bohemia. It notes that in forests run by the South Moravia State Forests Enterprise, the storm "depreciated" almost 900,000 cubic meters of timber, thereby causing an estimated damage of Kcs100 million. This sum does not include the increased costs of processing this timber and the costs of afforestation, the report adds. In 90 percent of all cases, the trees are said to have been broken in the lower or middle section of the trunks; the "barriers" thus erected impair the accessability of the "calamity" areas and prevent game from leaving them. In East Bohemia, according to the CTK report, almost 30,000 cubic meters of timber "fell victim" to the high winds.

RUDE PRAVO of the same day, on page 5, carries a 500-word "ZS"-signed report on an undated interview with Josef Vecera, general director of the Czech State Insurance Company. Speaking about the "calamity" of the previous week, Vecera says: "The extent of damage that has been caused by floods, rainfall, storms, and hail, especially in East Bohemia and in Moravia, is formidable. My rough estimate is that we will pay out to the affected citizens and organizations more than Kcs500 million. In the first days alone several tens of thousands of cases of damage were reported to us. And only now we expect the main onslaught." Vecera urges citizens not to wait for the arrival of the insurance company's assessors and to eliminate as much of the damage as they can as soon as possible to prevent even more serious damage. He assures them that "they need not fear that the insurance company will not cover the original damage."

ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY on 20 July on page 4 carries a 250-word CTK report on the situation in Sumperk District, North Moravia, one of the worst-hit areas. The report notes that in only two 30-minute squalls up to 108 mm of water fell in the district on 13 July, causing damage of "at least Kcs153 million." Even before its culmination, the report says, a flood that stretches from Loucna nad Desnou to Zabreh has caused Kcs95 million worth of damage to agriculture. It has also damaged roads, the district's industry, claimed two lives, and deprived "a number of people" of shelter. According to the report, members of both the Czechoslovak and Soviet Armies are involved in eliminating the consequences of the flood.

ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY on 21 July on page 1 carries a 250-word report on the situation in Sumperk District, which mentions that recent storms, coupled with hail, damaged Kcs87 million woth of crops in the district. A total of 11,000 hectares of grain crops and rape are said to be "threatened."

WATER SUPPLIES FALL SHORT IN CZECH REGIONS

AU241045 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jul 84 p 2

[Interview given by Eugen Rehor, head of the Department of Technical Operations in the water economy sector of the Czech SR Ministry of Forestry and Water Economy, to Jaroslav Michalek: "Even Though the Rains Anger Some..."]

[Excerpt] [Michalek] Are there still places to which water must be brought?

[Rehor] There still are quite a few such localities. For example, in the Central Bohemian region alone there are 15 of them. Partial problems exist in the localities of Zasmuky, Breznice, Rozmital pod Tremsinem, Cesky Brod, and in the Pribram group water pipeline. Here permament regulatory measures are in effect which limit industry's as well as the population's water consumption. The levels of the ground water continues to drop in the main zones of the resources of the water pipeline that supplies Kladno Milnik, Kralupy nad Vltavou, and Slany. In the Kolin and Kutna Hora areas, some 40 liters-per-second of water are lacking for drinking purposes.

In the East Bohemian region, 31 villages are being supplied by tank trucks. Water is also being permanently carted to 22 villages of 7 districts in North Moravia, as well as to a part of the Velke Merzirici District (the villages of Hrotovice, Jaromerice, and a part of Namest nad Oslavou) in the South Moravian region. But also in a number of other localities mentioned before, as well as in other regions, the water supplies are not without graver problems.

Water supplies are regulated also in Brno, the first regulatory stage of consumption is in effect for 40 villages in the Brno-environs District. In the Gottwald area, deliveries are regulated for 10 villages. The second regulatory degree, limiting deliveries to industrial enterprises, is in effect in the Ivancice-Rosice area.

Also in 10 districts of the East Bohemian region regulatory measures are still in effect which affect the population of 65 villages. The most difficult situation exists in the Trutnov area. Special regimens of consumption have been promulgated in Opocno and Dobruska. In the South Bohemian region, the water shortage continues to affect villages in the Strakonice and Tabor Districts. The shortage in ground water is beginning to manifest itself in the North Bohemian region, which affects the smooth supply of drinking water to the population as well as to industry in the area of the Liberec-Jablonec nad Tisou group water pipeline.

I also could name other, although less serious cases. I think, however, that all that has been said thus far about the water supply problem quite clearly shows that even though the rains might anger some, they still have not made up for what nature did not deliver in the past 2 years. An unequivocal conclusion should stem from this for everyone -- that prudent handling of water continues to be in the interest of all.

BRIEFS

MILK PROCUREMENT OVERFULFILLED -- In this first 6 months of 1984, farmers in the Czech SR overfulfilled the milk procurement plan by almost 88 million liters. [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 4 Jul 84 p 1 AU]

SINDERMANN BRIEFS BELGIANS ON PEACE COMMITMENT

LD162007 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jul (ADN) -- On Monday [16 July], in Berlin, Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR People's Chamber, briefed a delegation of the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives of the Kingdom of Belgium on the GDR's active commitment to peace. The delegation is led by the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber, Prof Edward Leemans and Jean Pierre Defraigne. The siting of American first-strike weapons in Western Europe has further complicated and aggravated the international situation, Horst Sindermann said. For the reason the GDR favors a constructive dialogue aimed at strengthening peace. Together with its allies, the USSR and the other socialist states, it will now, more than ever, do all it can to avert a nuclear holocaust.

The leaders of the Belgian delegation said that, in spite of different views on the causes of the aggravation of the international situation, there was unanimity in the efforts to avert the dangers of a nuclear catastrophe. It is imperative to halt the disastrous spiral of the arms race. They described the fruitful cooperation between the GDR and Belgium as proof that only relations of peaceful coexistence can secure prosperity for the nations.

In the afternoon the Belgian delegation laid a wreath at the monument in Unter Den Linden in honor of the victims of fascism and militarism. The president of the People's Chamber gave a reception for the delegation in the evening. It was attended by the members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee Kurt Hager and Egon Krenz and other members of the People's Chamber.

KROLIKOWSKI MEETS OAU GROUP, EXPRESSES SUPPORT

AU170723 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14/15 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [13 July], Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and GDR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received the delegation of the OAU Organization Committee under the leadership of Dr Albert Picho-Owinyi, state minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Uganda, for friendly talks.

The delegation leader gave a detailed account of the complicated situation in southern Africa which has emerged as a result of the aggressive policy of imperialism, particularly of the United States. He reported on the struggle of the states rallied in the OAU for the consolidation of their independence and on the struggle of the South-West African People's Organization and the African National Council for the assertion of the legitimate rights of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa. He underscored the need, particularly under the present complicated conditions, to render support to the national liberation movements and to the states of that region.

Herbert Krolikowski expressed appreciation for the committed support for the cause of the complete liberation of Africa from colonial and racist oppression of the OAU and of its liberation committee. Herbert Krolikowski stressed that the GDR does not regard the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation caused by the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism as something which is irreversible, and further stressed that the GDR pursues a consistent course of active and constructive commitment to peace.

FDJ INTERNATIONAL YOUTH MEETING OPENS IN BEESKOW

AU231224 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Beeskow, (ADN) -- On Thursday an international friendship meeting of the FDJ with participants from the GDR, FRG, Denmark, Luxembourg, Austria, Switzerland, and West Berlin opened in the Scharmuetzelsee youth recreation center. The over 1,000 young people welcomed Herbert Haeber, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and DKP Chairman Herbert Mies very cordially.

At the opening event, marked by the idea of friendship, Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, declared that the youth in the GDR is doing everything in accordance with the FDJ vow of 1949 that never again will war emanate from German soil. This is of decisive interest for the young generation. The knowledge that their country represents social progress on German soil and is a bulwark of peace is deeply rooted in the minds of the GDR youth.

HONECKER, SED CC MEMBERS VISIT NAVY UNITS

LD241653 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Rostock, 24 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and National Defense Council, on Tuesday visited GDR naval units. He was accompanied by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Army General Heinz Hoffmann, national defense minister, and Guenter Mittag, secretary of the SED Central Committee, as well as Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, deputy defense minister and chief of the People's Navy. On board a coastal defense ship they went out to sea to be acquainted with the combat training, service, living conditions, and modern equipment of the People's Navy. Erich Honecker had words of praise for the steady performance of the naval personnel.

FOUR 'MONDAY CIRCLE' MEMBERS SENTENCED

LD201754 Hamburg DPA in German 1558 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jul (DPA) -- Four members of the independent peace movement in the GDR have been sentenced in the past few days to terms of imprisonment of up to 2 years and 8 months. The young men, aged between 19 and 21, were members of the Weimar "Monday Circle," friends of these GDR pacifists reported to the TAGESZEITUNG newspaper published in West Berlin. The four members of the Weimar group were accused of "prejudicing state and social activity" and "illegal association."

According to these reports, which were confirmed at a peace conference in Perugia by Roland Jahn -- expelled from the GDR a year ago -- 19-year-old Volker Otto was sentenced to 2 years and 8 months imprisonment; 20-year-old Wolfram Hasch to 2 years and 6 months; 19-year-old Alexander Kobylinski to 2 years and 4 months; and 21-year-old Jan-Georg Fischer to 2 years. The sentences were suspended.

The "Monday Circle" is a discussion and action youth group of the Thuringian Evangelical Church. According to former members, young people regularly meet to hold lectures and discussions on problems of environmental pollution, militarization, and disarmament.

U.S. 'WANTS TO STRANGLE' NICARAGUAN REGIME

AU201803 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Jul 84 p 3

[Gabor Arato article: "The Sandinists"]

[Excerpt] Why does the United States want to strangle the new Nicaraguan regime (through an economic, political, and, primarily, military encirclement)? The essence of the reasons is as follows: The ascent of the progressive Sandinist regime to power has brought "communist contagion" to the backyard of the United States. In the interests of the United States and the "free world," it must be prevented from spreading further. The way to do this is to eliminate the "seat of contagion" (the Sandinist regime).

If the recent cautious establishment of U.S.-Nicaraguan contacts have created illusions in some, they must have been greatly quashed by the information -- tantamount to threatening war, incidentally -- that has leaked out of the Pentagon. According to this, it is a resolute intention of the U.S. military leadership to prevent at any cost, even at the cost of bombing Nicaraguan airports, that modern aircraft suited for enhancing the defensive capability of the Central American country reach Nicaragua, no matter where they originate from. If we recall nothing but the above from among Washington's saber rattlings and threats and "secret" and open disclosures of an aggressive intention, we must, nevertheless, agree with NEWSWEEK Deputy Editor In Chief Larry Martz. In one of his articles last year, Martz referred to an "invasion paranoia" (with a question mark) on the part of the Nicaraguans. Subsequently, he went on a Central American tour. Returning home, he wrote (asserted): Yes, it is paranoia, but "it is justified to the highest degree."

No one in Nicaragua has any illusions about the fact today that the United States is preparing an aggression against the country. For some time now the only thing observers have been trying to guess is its timing. However, many of them also call attention to the fact that Nicaragua is not Grenada. Here the aggressor will not be confronted by a few dozen armed men, but by a regular army that is equipped, at the cost of great sacrifices, but, for that very reason, with the most up-to-date weapons, by the strongest people's militia on the continent, and by a people who, out of a regretful necessity, have acquired great experience in guerrilla warfare. The Grenadan "victory" took only a few hours and cost the lives of only 20 "American boys." It is not possible to hatch plans for a lightning war in Nicaragua. Even if the United States is the other party engaged in the war, it would probably go on for years. And it is also certain that C-130 Hercules planes would take home more than 20 caskets during that time....

The closing document of the May extraordinary general meeting of the Sandinist Front bears the title: "Imperialism Has Decided To Destroy Us; Nicaragua Has Decided To Survive." Nicaragua's people still know poverty, hardship, unemployment, and poor clothing. However, they know, too, that the country will only be able to overcome this and forget it at some time if it depends, even with arms, on the achievements of their revolution.

PRC MINISTER, VANCSA DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL TIES

LD242042 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 24 (MTI) -- A Chinese delegation from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery headed by Minister He Kang visited Hungary July 13-24 on the invitation of Jeno Vancsa, Hungarian minister of agriculture and food.

The two ministers discussed the opportunities of promoting bilateral agricultural co-operation. The delegation visited [word indistinct] HSWP Political Committee member and Central Committee Secretary Ferenc Havasi, Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi and Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress met He Kang. The Chinese minister left Budapest Tuesday.

FALUVEGI, SINGAPORE OFFICIALS ON ECONOMIC TIES

LD232229 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Singapore, July 23 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, currently on a visit to Singapore, met on Monday Deputy Prime Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, Minister of Foreign Affairs Suppiah Dhanabalan, Minister for Finance, Trade and Industry Tony Tan Keng Yam, and S. Chandra Das, chairman of the Commerce Development Council. At the talks they reviewed the current state of bilateral relations, possibilities of development with special respect to establishing economic cooperation. The Hungarian trade representation, to be reopened in Singapore in September, can play a major role in establishing business relations and in the exploration of possibilities. Lajos Faluvegi informed his hosts about the state of the Hungarian economy, its development plans and urged the extension of Hungarian food exports to the area and the founding of joint companies.

Market Delegation To Visit

LD242309 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] There are good prospects for placing certain Hungarian food, chemical, and engineering industry products in Singapore and consequently in Southeast Asia. Hungarian enterprises also have a good chance of participating in the development of Singapore's public transport and health services. This was the subject of discussions between Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the National Planning Office, and leaders of the Singapore business world. At the meeting an agreement was reached according to which the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of the Southeast Asian city-state will send a market research delegation to Hungary in September. On the last day of his visit Lajos Faluvegi visited the Bankers' Federation, which consists of 150 financial institutions, where the Hungarian premier was informed that Singapore banks are prepared to finance the growing exchange of goods and participate in joint ventures if appropriate proposals are made.

TRADE STATISTICS SHOW EXPORTS EXCEEDING IMPORTS

LD242034 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 24 (MTI) -- In the first half of 1984 Hungary's trade deficit towards the rouble-accounting markets decreased considerably and its trade surplus towards the convertible currency markets remained on the same level as compared to 1983 January-June figures, a recent summary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade states. With exports increasing by 11.3 per cent and imports stagnating, the country's trade deficit towards the rouble-accounting markets dropped by half. Although the export increase was mainly due to the deliveries of machinery, all branches contributed except the food industry. The import of chemicals and mine industrial products showed the largest increase. As in the first half of 1983, exports to convertible currency markets exceeded imports by over 26 million dollars. Industrial export increased, and metallurgy has [words indistinct] per cent of this year's export plan. Pharmaceutical exports grew considerably, and the exports of road vehicles (trucks, buses) by one-third. The export of food and machinery lagged behind the planned level. The import of the light industry and the metallurgy showed the largest increase.

NUMBER OF CONTRACT VENTURE FAILURES UNACCEPTABLE

AU240842 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 22 Jul 84 p 3

[Zsuzsa Gal article: "Ventures and Failures"]

[Text] The number of stores and public catering establishments that are operated under contract already well exceeds 10,000, and the overwhelming majority of them have been successful in every respect. In general, not only have the goods offered become more plentiful and service more friendly, but efficiency has also increased; they are doing more business with less expenses and fewer personnel.

Along with these characteristic tendencies, there is also a need to pay attention to a less frequent, but unfavorable phenomenon. Namely, to the fact that 10-20 percent of the contracts are canceled. There are, of course, several reasons for this. It happens that someone becomes ill for a long period of time and is unable to manage the store operated under contract, a job requiring much work and even more tension. It can also happen that the store manager gets married, divorced, or moves from his residence -- as a result of these he can also be forced to cancel the contract. About half of the contracts, however, are terminated not due to reasons such as these, but as a result of bankruptcy.

We could also say that the venture itself also includes the possibility of failure; if the management of stores operated under contract were not risky, they could not be called ventures. It is just that the number of failures is greater than acceptable. And what is even more serious: Some 60 percent of bankrupt store managers are in debt to the enterprises of the cooperatives, and the sum of these debts, in 25 percent of the cases, even exceeds 100,000 forints.

Those who remember the reports on the first tough biddings can guess what is behind this phenomenon. The actual turnover at that time of the cashier-free restaurant or store was known only by insiders. The cashier-free system could not last because it was possible to hide the turnover with the introduction of so-called foreign goods, and the cashier-free store chief could quietly put the profit in his pocket without risk.

The bidders coming from outside embarked, in fact, on ventures under unknown conditions. Some people envisaged a gold mine even in the most modest venture, and they drove up the sum to be paid to the enterprises irresponsibly. In certain cases this was also accompanied by lack of professional knowledge and managing experience, which made a considerable increase in turnover and the fulfillment of irrealistically high financial responsibilities even more impossible. The enterprises have also experienced fraudulent failures, if to a smaller extent; that is, cases in which the manager of the store which is operating under contract leaves behind a larger debt than his unfavorable business turnover deficit can justify.

All these, even if they sometimes mean human tragedies, can be called the difficulties of beginning. Emotions have already mostly calmed down, and biddings, learning in part from the mentioned cases, now generally stay within realistic boundaries. This is particularly anticipated for tne next bidding run, which starts for a venture after the expiration of the first contract; this time enterprises are better informed. It can be expected from the professionals doing the bidding that they will avoid a considerable part of the failures by creating a calm atmosphere and eliminating dishonest means. More responsibility, however, lies on the enterprises because it is their more rational bidding that can lead in the future to fewer bankruptcies.

1,800 BENEFIT FROM AMNESTY ACT BY 2D DAY

LD241739 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Today is the second day of the implementation of the provisions of the Amnesty Act. Throughout the country, courts and the Prosecutor General's Office have been examining cases in which the amnesty can be applied.

By afternoon, more than 1,800 people had benefited from the Amnesty Act regulations. Of that number, 52 had committed crimes from political motives. By court decision, 646 people had their prison sentences quashed today and a further almost 60 people had their sentences halved.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2100 GMT on 24 July adds: "Proceedings were also discontinued in relation to 1,064 people; 49 of them were suspected or accused of committing offenses from political motives."]

U.S. CANNOT IGNORE, UNDERESTIMATE AMNESTY

LD241728 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] PAP's Washington correspondent Jerzy Gorski says that U.S. Government representatives are not hiding their consternation. The White House and State Department have not yet adopted a stance with regard to the amnesty. However, it emerges from the tone of statements by government spokesmen and press commentaries that the administration will not be able to ignore this event or to limit itself to the formula that it is a step in the right direction.

SOLIDARITY WELCOMES POLITICAL PRISONER AMNESTY

NC241522 Paris AFP in English 1516 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 24 (AFP) -- The banned Solidarity trade union announced today it is maintaining its demand for trade union pluralism in Poland, as an essential element in overcoming Poland's "political and economic crisis."

In a statement sent to Western correspondents here, seven former national leaders of Solidarity, including Lech Walesa and the union underground leader, Zbigniew Bujak, said they "joyfully" welcomed last Sunday's amnesty for political prisoners.

But they added that a return to the August 1980 social agreements, trade union pluralism, and respect of civil rights were needed to overcome the crisis.

PUDYSZ ON AMNESTY, BOGDAN LIS, ZBIGNIEW BUJAK

LD241159 Warsaw PAP in English 1116 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 23 (PAP) -- Issues connected with the Amnesty Law passed by the Sejm were reviewed on the Polish TV today by the direction of the Interior Ministry's Investigative Office Col. Zbigniew Pudysz and Prosecutor Zbigniew Mlynarczyk from the General Prosecutor's Office.

Col. Pudysz pointed out that the Amnesty Law provides for solving the problem of those who perpetrated politically-motivated offences. Hence its scope is broader in comparison with last year's amnesty law. A penal repression applied towards people violating law has never been considered a goal in itself -- it was a balanced repression, and as signs of stability started to emerge, there came decisions of a humanitarian nature.

Answering a question concerning Bogdan Lis who has been detained of late, Col. Pudysz said that he had been arrested on a charge of state treason. Such a crime is not covered by the Amnesty Law. The investigation into this case is in its initial stage and it is now difficult to predict how it will end. Much depends on the attitude by Bogdan Lis himself, and on circumstances which may still be revealed in the course of the proceedings.

Members of the so-called Provisional Coordinating Committee may benefit from the amnesty if they voluntarily come out of hiding. This also applies to Zbigniew Bujak. The hitherto findings concerning Bogdan Lis leave no doubt that his stay in the underground came as a result of suggestions or outright orders from Western subversive centres. This also concerns other underground activists, since such a situation was meant to reaffirm that it was still a long way to stability in Poland.

Amnesty will also cover the leaders of the former KSS-KOR (Workers' Defence Committee) whose trial has recently begun in the Warsaw Military District Court.

Col. Pudysz pointed out that several people had already reported to prosecution bodies to reveal their offences and, subsequently, to benefit from the amnesty, and expressed his conviction that the number of such people is sure to grow in the immediate future.

URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE ON AMNESTY, RESPONSE

Lis Charge Changeable

LD241434 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban has held a meeting with foreign journalists at the INTERPRESS AGENCY. Most of the questions concerned the Amnesty Law.

While answering a question on the situation of Bogdan Lis in light of this law, Jerzy Urban said that he is charged with treason against the homeland. However, the charge is one thing and the sentence another and during investigation this charge can be changed.

U.S., Soviet Reactions

LD241852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Grazyna Zielinska report on Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban's news conference with foreign journalists at the INTERPRESS AGENCY; date not given; passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The majority of questions at today's meeting held by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban with foreign journalists concerned the Amnesty Act. Answering a question about the Polish Government's attitude to Western reaction to that act, Jerzy Urban also described the present state of relations between Poland and the United States:

"The ASSOCIATED PRESS carries the most extensive reports on this subject, namely that President Ronald Reagan is studying the issue of economic sanctions against Poland, after the Polish decision to free hundreds of political prisoners -- I am quoting the agency -- and probably within the next few days he will decide to alleviate the restrictions, the President's spokesman said on Monday. White House spokesman Larry Speakes indicated that the State Department has already described the Polish Government's decision regarding the proclamation of an amnesty for 652 political prisoners as a positive step. Officials who talked on condition that their names not be revealed said that at present the lifting of the ban on regular flights by Polish airline planes and the alleviation of restrictions on scientific exchanges with Poland are being considered. It is expected that, at the present time, the American refusal to back Poland's being accepted into the IMF will remain in force, as will refusal of the most-favored nation clause and the ban on U.S. Government loans for the purchase of food and other articles.

"If one is to believe those people who talked to AP, one can [word indistinct] that the U.S. Government is declaring for the next successive time that Poland has taken a step in the right direction. We have heard this many times before, and it sounds ridiculous.

"The first general question that comes to mind is what the U.S. Government wants. It has applied pressure on Poland for 2 and 1/2 years without success. We have been resolving our affairs ourselves according to our own wishes, in accordance with internal abilities and needs. Now President Reagan talks about dialogue with people. What does it mean, dialogue with people? Who is conducting the dialogue, and who is not? For example, the people's council election -- were they a dialogue with people or not? Is the announcement of parliamentary elections or Sejm elections a further step toward dialogue or not? Of course this is an announcement of dialogue, and in a language that should be comprehensible to the United States because it is in American understanding that elections are the main form of dialogue.

"At this moment it seems that the substance of U.S. policy toward Poland is an endeavor to weaken Poland in the world, to weaken Poland in Europe. This is an anti-Polish policy aimed not so much against our system as simply against Polish people. However, a weak Poland means for Europe a growth of certain dangers, because Europe is composed of a certain historical balance for which a strong Poland is indispensable.

"With regard to the announcement of the so-called lifting of sanctions, it seems to me that if we take seriously what AP disclosed, they may in advance be called not serious steps on the part of the U.S. Government. I can only express the view that the restoration of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, or the accreditation of an American ambassador, should become the crowning of the process of improved relations, because in diplomatic relations the existence of an ambassador is always an outward sign of an appropriate state of mutual relations."

A question concerning the reaction of the Soviet Government to the Amnesty Act in Poland followed.

"The CPSU and Soviet Government delegation has expressed recognition of the achievements of our country. It has expressed recognition of the processes taking place in Poland recently, and I think that these essential and general statements on the policy of our party and government also contain recognition for many of our specific undertakings which constitute that general policy and which have yielded good results for the life and stabilization of the country."

One of the Western correspondents then asked how Polish communism is after 40 years and what its future will be in 40 years. Let us hear what the government press spokesman had to say:

"I think that after 40 years communism in Poland is doing well. The balance sheet of the 40 years is decidedly positive, and the whole political sense of our celebrations meant that all errors, defeats, and regressions, particularly the last, cannot overshadow our great achievements in the course of these 40 years; pulling the country out of backwardness and destruction, and stabilizing the very existence of the Polish state and Poland's position in Europe, over which there has been a question mark in the past. By the past I have in mind the 20-year episode of independence which followed the years of enslavement and preceded the Hitlerite occupation.

"What do I imagine Poland will be like in 40 years? Well, I hope that it will emerge from all the present troubles and will develop successfully. It has great possibilities for this, which are inherent in the system of government itself and in the fruits of its activity, for instance in the enormous number of people with high, professional education, surpassing the highly developed countries, and with university education; a large industry; the natural riches contained in this soil which in better economic conditions will be able to be extracted; being based on a market outlet and a source of aid to our economy -- the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. I also hope that the future world, including the Western world, will be more favorable for normal economic cooperation with Poland, because this too is one of the premises for successful economic development."

In conclusion a question was asked about the ceremonies connected with the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of the Warsaw uprising. Here is Jerzy Urban's reply:

"I do not know if there will be guests from abroad, but Poland is open to foreign guests. The ceremonies planned include the laying of the foundation stone of the monument to the heroes of the Warsaw uprising."

Rearrests After Amnesty

LD242103 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The Amnesty Act was also the subject of the press conference by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban with foreign journalists. Here is our reporter:

[Reporter] At today's meeting, foreign correspondents particularly asked questions about the Amnesty Act. Let us now listen to Jerzy Urban's reply to another question linked with the Amnesty Act.

[Begin Urban recording] The expectation concerning the question of whether it will be a two-way street is not addressed correctly. I hope there will not be any two-way traffic, but the question should be put to those people who may potentially undertake activity in conflict with the law. I hope they will not. After the past amnesty, only 12 of the total number of those amnestied found themselves back in penal establishments as a result of their activity. This is a negligible percentage. I hope it will be the same this time. I am speaking here, of course, about people of interest to Western jouranlists, who are involved in political crime. As for criminals, unfortunately there were more of them. One was arrested on the street in front of the prison. Comparing this year's amnesty with the previous one -- well, this year's amnesty is much broader and creates obligations connected with the declaration of more precise circumstances of activity and also the undertaking not to renew it only in relation to the most serious crimes such as betraying one's country, espionage. [end recording]

SEJM COMMISSIONS TOLD OF DISAPPROVAL OF RECTORS

LD210847 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] At a session of the Sejm Commissions for Education and Science and Technical Progress the deputies heard a report by the minister of science, higher education, and technology on the course of the elections of governing bodies of higher education establishments. For the first time the elections were held on the basis of the new law. In all higher schools subordinate to the ministry they took place by 21 May. In three cases, that is at the Universities of Poznan, Wroclaw, and Warsaw, the elected rectors did not meet with the approval of the minister of science since they gave no guarantee that the higher education law, especially the article concerning socialist upbringing of youth, would be correctly implemented. In the majority of higher education establishments the elections of governing bodies passed in a calm atmosphere. In some high schools, however, voices appeared whose interests are contrary to the interests of the socialist state.

EDUCATION MINISTER CRITICIZES ACADEMIC CADRES

LD231753 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Over the past several months the higher schools have been electing new academic authorities. Newly elected rectors of academic establishments subordinate to the Ministry of Education, higher schools, and institutes of technology, met today in Warsaw and received their appointment papers from the head of the ministry, Professor Benon Miskiewicz. On 1 September they will assume their posts, which they will hold for a 3-year term.

Addressing the newly elected rectors, Minister Miskiewicz said that self-management of academic schools should be developed, but at the same time the bill on higher schools must be fully implemented; one must not forget that schools in our country are state-controlled and the system is a socialist one.

The minister also indicated that there has been a drop in intellectual activity at the schools. He drew attention to the fact tht the academic cadres are obviously avoiding involvement in the upbringing process. Frequently, if this process has been carried out, it is not in accordance with ideals put forward by the socialist state. The new academic year will demand numerous efforts to improve the activity of higher schools.

TU REPRESENTATIVES ASKED TO COMMENT ON 1985 PLAN

LD242224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Representatives of more than 100 Polish trade union structures participated at a Council of Ministers' Trade Union Affairs Committee meeting today. They discussed the assumptions of the 1985 Central Annual Plan, Minister Ciosek appealed to the trade union represtatives to discuss the plan's assumptions in their oraganizations and to send in comments by the end of August. These, along with other opinions from those taking part in the consultation, will be the basis for further work on the Central Annual Plan. The draft will be the subject of the next consultative meeting to be held late in September.

PZPR OFFICIAL ON WORKER-PEASANT INSPECTORATE

AU211417 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jul 84 p 3

[Interview given by Dr Jozef Oleksy, director of the Office of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, to Jerzy Weber: "An Inspectorate of Working People"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Weber] People regard the idea of setting up a Worker-Peasant Inspectorate as an attempt to resort to extraordinary measures in the struggle against evil in our lives. Is this view justified?

[Oleksy] Yes and no. Extraordinary measures are resorted to in situations that are not normal. Do we have such a situation in the country? In certain respects, yes. The situation has emerged through a combination of factors; the difficulty in overcoming the bad experiences of the past, troubles involved with a somewhat rapid implementation of the economic reform, an unequal distribution of the social costs of emerging from the crisis, and a weakening of citizens' sensitivity and reaction to evil. All this has to affect socioprofessional practice, in which signs of evil and injustice in various forms can be noticed even under normal conditions.

Against this background, the views and assessments of working people have become more radical. Even though these assessments are sometimes one-sided because people fail to notice the evil in their own backyards, nevertheless, the assessments point to the real threats facing the principle of social justice and socialist legality. Hence the demands for more effective ways of combating these threats. So by formulating the idea of a Worker-Peasant Inspectorate, our party is replying to the opinions of working people. At the same time this initiative should be regarded as an important feature in the party's combating of broadly conceived social evil, a task laid down in the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and in Central Committee plenum resolutions, especially in those of the 13th and 16th plenums.

The idea behind the inspectorate is also connected with the party's aim to consolidate people's authority and to create the right conditions for our society to be dominated by workers' values as an important feature of the proleterian dictatorship. The fact that the party put forward this idea at the 16th plenum, which is rightly called a workers plenum, is significant. The point is to make it possible for workers and peasants to intervene directly in situations and occurrences that strike at the interests of working people or prevent their rational needs from being met. This conforms to this class nature of our state. it is difficult to see something extraordinary in this.

[Weber] Social evil is a very loose term. What would the inspectorate be interested in specifically?

[Oleksy] There is a lot of evil in our lives that is difficult to reveal by means of a system of professional control. This evil does not only consist of violations of the law, but also a passive approach to essential activity, taking advantage of loopholes in the law in force, incompetence, and easy-goingness. These attitudes create many reprehensible situations and arouse justified irritation and protest from working people. This applies, for example, to such matters as poor supervision over production quality, the existence of favoritism and cliques, the earning of excessive profits often in contempt of the law, incorrect sales of rationed goods, and the wrong allocation of places in day nurseries. Evil also consists of disorder at railroad stations or in shops and arrogance in offices and other institutions which serve the public. In order to combat evil understood in the above way, it is essential to form a broad citizens front. The workers-peasant inspectorate would be such a front.

[Weber] What work remains to be done in the creation of the inspectorate?

[Oleksy] Analyses and legal work will be completed by the end of August. We are also taking into account the experiences of other socialist countries in this issue. We have also availed ourselves of the opinions of aktivs in our voivodship party cells.

Wide social consultations on the idea of the inspectorate are planned for the fall. It is planned to set in motion pilot inspection groups in six voivodships so that on the basis of their experiences and of the results of the social consultations, a final shape can be given to the plan for the inspectorate. In December the complete plan is to be presented to the PZPR Central Committee Politburo for discussion.

PAP CELEBRATES 40TH ANNIVERSARY; SEVERAL AWARDED

LD191328 Warsaw PAP in English 1118 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 18 -- The Polish press agency PAP today celebrated its 40th anniversary as part of a series of ceremonies marking the forty years of people's [word indistinct] in Poland.

At a gala meeting held in PAP's Warsaw headquarters today, the news agency journalists and technical staff heard congratulations conveyed to them in letters from Polish leader Army Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski and Deputy Defence Minister Gen. Jozef Baryla.

Wojciech Jaruzelski said in his message: "Over the 40 years of its existence, the POLISH PRESS AGENCY has become a forge of journalistic talents, training outstanding journalists, domestic and foreign correspondents.

"Today, as an official agency of the socialist state, it is taking part in the realization of the 9th party congress programme, is an extremely important element of shaping the public opinion. Please, accept my hearty thanks for this honest and enormously beneficial work for the Polish People's Republic," said the Polish leader.

Several dozen PAP newsmen and technical staff were decorated with state and news agency distinctions by political bureau alternate member, PUWP CC Secretary Jan Glowczyk and Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski.

Said Jan Glowczyk: "PAP journalists are...workers of the Polish press. This is best demonstrated by the character of their work: difficult, responsbile, extremely necessary -- just like the work of workers."

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski stressed that the PAP staff have the good reason to be satisfied with their creative work, that they have never failed...especially during the past few years which were probably the most difficult in the forty years of People's Poland.

JARUZELSKI PRAVDA ARTICLE ON ANNIVERSARY

For the text of an article written by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of Poland's 40th Anniversary in the 21 July issue of Moscow's PRAVDA, please see page F 9 of the Eastern Europe section in the 25 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

FRG SPOKESMAN REJECTS SPEECH'S REVANCHIST CHARGES

LD241755 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 24 Jul 84

["Official Response in FRG to Jaruzelski's Sejm Speech (by PAP commentator)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Bonn, July 24 -- In an official West German response to Polish Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski's parliamentary speech last Saturday in which he pointed to revitalized revanchist tendencies in the FRG, a spokesman for the West German Government Peter Boenisch rejected the charge as reflected neither in the policy of his government nor in "unequivocal governmental declarations" concerning the Warsaw Treaty.

At the same time he assured that the Federal Government "continues to be interested in revitalization and expansion of (mutual) contacts."

On the one side, the statement contains assurances of West Germany's unequivocal stance on the normalization agreement, aired earlier in the Bundestag by Foreign Minister Genscher to a wide response of press in Poland.

But on the other side it turns the whole affair upside down by describing Polish complaints as groundless, and seeking to show that it is Warsaw where the causes are to be found of the present impediments to the bilateral dialogue.

One can recall, however, that both in official statements and in the press, the Polish side repeatedly quoted many documented examples of revanchist activities involving Bonn's top officials. Do these records fail to reach the West German Government or maybe reaches it, but in a thoroughly filtered form? These activities have been criticized also by the opposition Social Democrats (SPD) and many a press commentary.

So the question that arises is now who it is that really uses groundless arguments.

MOKRZYSZCZAK BEGINS VISIT TO MONGOLIA

For Warsaw and Ulaanbaatar reportage on the visit to the Mongolian People's Republic by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, see the Mongolia section of the 25 July Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SED CONTROL COMMISSION DELEGATION RECEIVED

AU170703 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14/15 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Warsaw (ADN) -- On Friday [13 July], Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee, received the delegation of the SED Central Control Commission of the SED Central Committee under the leadership of its chairman, Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. Central to the talks were topical problems of policy of the SED and PZPR in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the GDR and of the 40th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland. The guest expounded in detail the results of the Seventh and Eighth SED Plenums. Participating in the talks were Roman Lerski, chairman of the voivodship party control commission, and GDR Ambassador Horst Neubauer. Subsequently, the GDR delegation met for an exchange of experiences with the Presidium of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Control Commission.

In the afternoon Erich Mueckenberger was the guest of the "Telkom" works in the Warsaw workers district of Praga-South, which has a rich tradition. During a tour he acquainted himself with the production of modern telephone exchanges.

The previous day, the delegation visited Sklerniewice Voivodship. Erich Mueckenberger and his delegation were cordially received by Franciczek Wirski, acting first secretary of the voivodship party committee, and by voivodship chief Kazimierz Borczyk. Experiences in party work were exchanged during the meeting. Erich Mueckenberger answered numberous questions related to GDR policy at a forum with party activists. In this context particular interest was elicited in the activity of the worker-peasant inspectorate as well as methods of political-ideological education work.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR

LD171908 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] In Warsaw today Svatopluk Potac and Manfred Gorywoda, vice premiers of Czechoslovakia and Poland and chairmen of the Planning Commissions of their respective countries, signed a protocol on coordinating the national economic plans for the period of 1986-1990 and on some other questions of economic cooperation. Pavel Kopecky, our correspondent, has this to say about the content of the protocol:

[Kopecky] The signed protocol reflects the fact that last year Czechoslovakia came to occupy second place, immediately behind the Soviet Union, among Poland's foreign trade partners. Last year mutual trade exchanges reached the value of Rl.7 billion and judging by the signed document we will maintain a similar level both this year and in the years to come. From the viewpoint of preparing 5-year plans it is important that matters were agreed on concerning cooperation in the exchange of raw materials. We will import from Poland, during the next 5-year period, coal, copper, and zinc, while Poland will be importing from Czechoslovakia china clay, magnesite, cellulose, and the like. Cooperation in capital investment envisages, among other things, Czechoslovak participation in the completion of a plant for manufacturing graphite electrodes in Nowy Sacz, which will supply a portion of our own requirements. Besides the chemical industry, black metallurgy, and raw materials, this is one of the areas in which, by joining forces, we want to restrict existing imports from the capitalist countries.

From the viewpoint of the further development of mutual Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation, the fact that the protocol envisages cooperation in the coordination of economic policy after 1990 is of great importance, which is a task arising from the June CEMA summit conference in Moscow. It is an undeniable fact -- and this also emerged this morning when Comrade Potac was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers -- that the strengthening and deepening of mutual Czechoslovak-Polish economic cooperation is contributing to the development of the economies of both countries and thereby to the further economic growth of the socialist community.

Potac Departs

LD172116 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier, chairman of the State Planning Commission, ended today his 2-day working visit to the PPR and left Warsaw for Czechoslovakia. Earlier he was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the highest Polish representative. The meeting was devoted to further broadening and deepening Czechoslovak-Polish economic cooperation.

JARUZELSKI SENDS BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO GROMYKO

LD171451 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] On the occasion of Andrey Gromyko's 75th birthday, the Council of State has awarded him the Grand Cross of Polonia Restituta. In a letter to Andrey Gromyko, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Wojciech Jaruzelski sent most cordial greetings and best wishes. It was stated in the letter that the years of Andrey Gromyko's creative activities in many responsible party and state posts are a period of many historic successes of the Soviet state and Leninist foreign policy.

We particularly value your personal contribution in the cause of consolidating and deepening relations of friendship and cooperation between the PPR and the Soviet Union, the letter says. Versatile Polish-Soviet cooperation serves well the interests of both fraternal countries. The friendship with the land of the soviets is a cornerstone of Polish foreign policy, the safeguard of security and inviolability of the Polish borders.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES HEAD OF USSR KOMSOMOL

LD221850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski received today Viktor Mishin, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, first secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Communist Union of Youth [Komsomol], who is staying in our country at the head of the Komsomol delegation which participates in the Days of Friendship Between Polish and Soviet Youth. The delegation of the Leninist Komsomol, cordially seen off by the representatives of Polish youth, left for the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

POLISH, SOVIET YOUTH APPEAL -- Warsaw, July 19 -- Polish and Soviet youth delegations participating in the young people's friendship days organized by the two countries today adopted an appeal for peace addressed to young people of the world. Adopted at a rally held on the site of the wartime Nazi death camp Auschwitz-Birkenua, the appeal blames the West's aggressive circles and chiefly American imperialism for the threat of war hanging over the world. Emphasizing the peace initiatives and anti-war efforts of the socialist countries, the appeal exhorts the young people of the world to join now in the ranks of the fighters for peace, democracy and social progress. "The young people of Poland, USSR and other countries of the socialist community utter a flat 'no' to the military schemes of the United States and its allies, and call on all good-will people to unite in the struggle against imperialism and for peace and international security" the appeal reads in part. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1104 GMT 20 Jul 84 LD]

HUNGARIAN TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT -- Warsaw, July 20 -- A delegation of the Hungarian Trade Unions Federation (SZOT) paid an official visit to Poland between July 16-20 at the invitation of the Presidium of the National Council of Voivodship Technology and Rationalization (Technique Improvement) Clubs (WKTIR) to get acquainted with current developments in invention making and technology improvement in Poland. The talks with Poland's national WKTIR and its local branches in Warsaw and Radom covered the forms of social organizations' work towards the promotion of inventions in both countries, and cooperation between SZOT and WKTIR. Both sides agreed that occasional cooperation in form of fairs or symposiums should be replaced by regular exchange of experiences, mainly through exchange visits of best inventors (technology improvers). [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 20 Jul 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU CABLE TO POLISH LEADERS

AU241644 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers
To Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council, Warsaw

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, of the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people, and on our own behalf, we convey to you, to the PZPR Central Committee, to the PPR State Council and Council of Ministers, and to all the Polish people, most cordial congratulations and warm, comradely greetings, on the occasion of the great national holiday, the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

During the 40 years that have passed since the fatherland's liberation from fascist domination, the Polish working people, led by the PZPR, have obtained outstanding results in building socialism, in developing the economic potential of the country, in developing culture, science, and education, and in raising the people's standard of living.

Harboring feelings of warm friendship and appreciation for the fraternal Polish people, the Communists and all the Romanian people follow with keen interest and appreciate the successes of socialist Poland in implementing the targets established by the Ninth PZPR Congress, in the struggle for security, detente and international cooperation, and for peace and socialism.

We take this opportunity to express our belief that by jointly acting, in the spirit of decisions and agreements recently concluded, the relations of cooperation and friendship between the RCP and the PZPR, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PPR will rise to a higher level and will further expand and deepen in the political, economic, scientific, and cultural fields, in the interests of both our peoples, of the general cause of peace and socialism, and of detente and international cooperation.

On the occasion of the anniversary of friendly Poland's great holiday, we convey to you, to the communists, and to all the Polish people wishes for new and ever greater success in the fatherland's unflinching advance of peace and understanding among all the countries of the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania
Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU, WIFE MEET PCE'S IBARRURI IN NEPTUN

AU201901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/7/1984 -- On July 20 at seaside resort Neptun, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and Elena Ceausescu met with Dolores Ibarruri, president of the Spanish Communist Party, who is spending holidays in Romania invited by the party general secretary. During the interview Nicolae Ceausescu and Dolores Ibarruri talked about the activity and preoccupations of the two parties as well as about certain international issues.

Dolores Ibarruri appreciated highly the achievements of the Romanian people and expressed admiration for Romania's economic and social development under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

During this new interview Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu expressed high appreciation of the long revolutionary activity carried out by Dolores Ibarruri, and of her contribution to strengthening the international communist and working class movement, to developing the relations between the two parties, between the Romanian people and the Spanish one.

Evoking the good relations of friendship and longstanding solidarity between the two parties, Dolores Ibarruri highlighted the permanent support given by the Romanian Communist Party, by Nicolae Ceausescu to the struggle waged by the Spanish Communist Party, by the Spanish people for democracy and independent development.

In the context the sides showed satisfaction at the good relations existed between the two parties and the wish to develop them further, in the interest of the Romanian and Spanish peoples, of deepening and expanding the Romanian-Spanish relations, of the cause of socialism and peace.

During the talks the sides highlighted the grave international political and economic situation and pointed out that the fundamental issue of our time was to safeguard and maintain peace. They showed that under the current circumstances work had to be done to strengthen the solidarity of all the progressive and democratic forces in halting the arms race, the nuclear arming in the first place, to prevent a nuclear war, to set in a climate of peace, understanding and collaboration among peoples.

Then Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu invited Dolores Ibarruri to luncheon. The interview and luncheon passed in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

MORE WORKING PERSONNEL TO GET PAY RAISE 1 AUGUST

AU241225 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1113 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/7/1984 -- On August first a new stage will be over in rising the remunerations of the working personnel in Romania, an action that started on September first, 1983. The tariff remunerations of the workers have gone up by 5.5 per cent on the average, while those of the operative, technical and administrative staff upped five per cent on the average. According to the new provisions there has been increased also the benefit for lenght of service, from some 2.9 per cent to five per cent. Consequently the average remuneration of the working personnel has been improved by 10.4 per cent on the average over the 1983-1984 period. The minimal tariff remuneration has gone up from 1425 to 1500 lei and the existing 1:5.52 ration has been maintained between the minimal and the maximal remunerations. In certain sectors of activity -- mining, iron and steel, drilling, oil extraction, etc. -- increases have been higher than the average, going up to 20 per cent.

With the rise in the tariff remunerations and the enhanced variable share of incomes, the working people in Romania benefit by extra incomes summing 25 billion lei a year. The working people will further benefit by the state benefit for children even if after the rise their incomes exceed the existing ceilings. The rise does not affect the house rentals or the previously established compensations (1982), even when the tariff remuneration is higher than 4000 lei a month. Given the influence of prices, the rise in the real remuneration will be higher than five per cent in 1984.

PROTEST LODGED ON ALBANIAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERN

LD241435 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- Zdenko Svete, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs, today received, at his own request, F. Gruber, charge d'affaires of the Swiss Embassy. He handed him a note which expresses a sharp protest by the Yugoslav Government that despite previous Yugoslav warnings the Swiss authorities had allowed terrorist groups of Albanian irredentists to hold demonstrations on 14 July this year outside the building of the Yugoslav Embassy in Bern.

The note expresses serious concern that the territory of neutral Switzerland, with the knowledge and approval of Swiss authorities, was once again used for subversive actions directed against the territorial integrity and unity of Yugoslavia and against good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Switzerland. The note also demands that in the interest of further unhampered development of friendly relations and consolidation of reciprocal trust the Swiss Government should prevent a repetition of similar anti-Yugoslav provocations.

USSR STEPS UP STRUGGLE AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIMES

LD241833 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 24 Jul 84

[By Slavko Stanic]

[Text] Moscow, July 24 (TANJUG) -- The struggle against thefts, embezzlement and abuse in the Soviet Union has been stepped up lately, as exemplified by two recent events -- the execution of J. Sokolov, the director of a Moscow department store, and the detention of 76 persons on charges of involvement in one of the biggest thefts in the Soviet economy.

The execution took place in consequence of the capital sentence pronounced somewhat less than two years ago -- in the meantime, a request for pardon was lodged and rejected -- while the news about the detentions connected with the large-scale theft in the economy has just leaked out, and Soviet newspapers are rather cautious about the names of those involved.

The public have learned that those detained, including tradespeople, foremen, managers and heads of department, belonged to a well-organized group in the Rostov region which was engaged in selling, under counter and at double the normal prices, commodities in short supply. The group managed to recruit also a number of department heads in the Russian Trade Ministry.

No details have been reported so far on how long the mafia group was active and by how much it has damaged the state and the consumers. It is suspected, however, that millions of rubles must be involved since 700,000 rubles worth of money, gold and other valuables were found on the group members during their arrest.

The whole affair started with butter whose supply in Moscow stores was irregular and whose top-quality brand did not reach hospitals and kindergartens as is the rule. The fact that hospitals and kindergartens were receiving the lowest-quality butter prompted an investigation, which subsequently extended to all of the Rostov commercial network, its executives and also the republican Ministry in Moscow.

PRC PLA GENERAL STAFF CHIEF ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD211627 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- Yang Dezhi, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, deputy secretary general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China [PLA], arrived today at the head of a military delegation on an official and friendly visit to our country and our Armed Forces. At the airport in Batajnica the high-ranking visitor and members of the delegation from friendly socialist China were met by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and his aides. Xie Li, PRC ambassador to our country and Liu Yilin, military, naval, and air attache, were also present at the airport.

Soon after his arrival in Belgrade, Yang Dezhi visited the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, where he held talks with his host Col Gen Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the YPA. During their prolonged friendly talks, views were exchanged on further promotion of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly socialist countries.

The talks in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense were also attended by Lieutenant Colonel Generals Pavel Suc and Dr Svetislav Popovic; Vice Admiral Sveto Letica; Major General Zdravko Loncar and other aides to the chief of the General Staff of the YPA.

Yang Dezhi also visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and laid flowers on the tomb of the President of the Republic and Supreme Commander Comrade Tito.

Received by Mamula

LD241802 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Plitvice, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received the delegation of the PLA in Plitvice today. The delegation is headed by Yang Dezhi, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, deputy general secretary of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission and chief of the General Staff of the PLA. During a cordial meeting they exchanged views on the current international situation and held talks on the successful cooperation between the armies of our two friendly countries.

The visitors from China inspected the Plitvice Lakes National Park with great interest.

PLANINC VISIT: FURTHER IMPETUS IN RELATIONS

LD241504 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1307 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 24 (TANJUG) -- Last week's visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic by Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc and her talks with Bulgarian party and state leader Todor Zhivkov and Prime Minister Grisha Filipov have been described by the Yugoslav press as giving another impetus towards the promotion of relations between the two neighbouring countries, or, as the Zagreb weekly DANAS puts it, as a "breath of freshness from Sofia."

The importance of the visit lies in that it gave a "new dimension to the openness of relations between the two countries," writes BORBA. POLITIKA stresses the frankness of the talks in Sofia and Varna, pointing to a "shift in frank dialogue." NOVA MAKEDONIJA of Skopje underlines that the high-level Yugoslav-Bulgarian meeting heralds new constructive dialogues between the two sides. It notes, however, that future alone will show whether the meetings in Sofia and Varna were useful.

A report on Prime Minister Planinc's visit to Bulgaria was adopted by the Presidency of Yugoslavia, which took the Yugoslav-Bulgarian joint communique as a basis for evaluating the results of the visit.

In particular, the press says it was noted in Sofia and Varna that relations between the two countries were developing well in several areas, but that there were still a number of questions outstanding in these relations.

An outstanding question is known to concern the denial by Bulgaria of the Macedonian nation and the statehood of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia within the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, writes BORBA. Sofia also declines a restoration of the rights -- recognized in an earlier period, but abolished in recent years -- to the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria.

The Yugoslav position is "very precise, unchanging and founded on the spirit of international documents signed by both states and the desire for further bridge-building to be based on sound foundations," notes BORBA. The paper stresses the accord reached by the two sides to carry on their constructive dialogue and continuous efforts in a quest for solutions conducive to the disappearance of questions outstanding in their relations.

"There could be no illusions on either side that by the meeting in Sofia, a major step forward can be made in overcoming a high obstacle on the line marked out for full cooperation between the two countries. For, the Bulgarian standpoints have remained the same as before. But even a minimum shift which has become reality should not be underestimated," says POLITIKA.

The weekly DANAS writes, referring to "controversial questions:" "It is not difficult to conclude that the question of national minorities, which is considered an important factor of goodneighbourliness by Yugoslavia's foreign policy, was left for a later period, for some other meeting, other talks."

The main characteristic of Bulgaria's hitherto attitudes to Yugoslavia has been a large discrepancy between words and actions, notes NOVA MAKEDONIJA. It would be unrealistic to expect that the Bulgarian leadership would give up overnight what was stressed in the talks as its "known and unchanged" positions on outstanding questions in relations with Yugoslavia, adds the daily.

Whether, and if so, to what extent will Bulgaria abide by its obligations, whether it will find strength enough to at least gradually comprehend the present realities also in this region, whether the meeting between the Yugoslav prime minister and the Bulgarian leaders will prove a useful one -- a hope for it was also voiced by Milka Planinc -- will be shown by the future, writes NOVA MAKEDONIJA.

Progress, Obstacles

AU241545 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jul 84 p 2

[Report by special reporter R. Bajalski]

[Excerpts] Sofia, 20 Jul -- We have reported from here that (according to Yugoslav assessment) the 2-hour talk between Todor Zhivkov and Milka Planinc was "friendly, frank, and substantial." Impressions on the character of this very significant exchange of opinions are, as one can see, identical and both sides stress both friendliness and frankness to the same extent. This promises, or, to put it more cautiously, we would like that also in future Yugoslav-Bulgarian talks at a high political level, one talks in the right way on what interests prompt the two countries to better cooperation and what unsolved problems hinder them in that. One does not go without the other. This was convincingly demonstrated over a long period of 30 years.

Confronting Reality

It seems that this was now realized to a certain extent in the talks at the premier level and at the meeting between Todor Zhivkov and Milka Planinc. The Bulgarian side was confronted with the reality that Yugoslavia has no interest in placing conditions on cooperation with Bulgaria, but also that it will never be indifferent to the denial of full national identity to the Macedonian people in the SR of Macedonia, that is in the SFRY, and to the fact that the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria is deprived of its rights.

Milka Planinc's hosts could convince themselves that this problem will not simply disappear with the passage of time, and that it cannot do so until it is removed by realistic political steps that would be in conformity with democratic and Marxist principles, with the principles of the UN Charter and the voluntarily signed Helsinki Final Act.

All this was discussed in the Zhivkov-Planinc dialogue. This could not, naturally, be a simple or relaxed conversation. Both sides have certainly counted on that. For, at the very beginning of the visit, in the toast at the dinner given in her honor by Premier Filipov, Milka Planinc publicly defined precisely the essence of the political problem that has been burdening the mutual relations of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria for an extremely long time. Therefore, the head of the Bulgarian state and party could not be surprised by the clear political language of the president of the Federal Executive Council that relied on democratic principles, the validity of which is impossible to deny.

Neither of the two sides could have any illusions that a significant step forward in overcoming a high obstalce along the course of full cooperation between the two countries could be made by this meeting, since Bulgarian stands have remained the same as they used to be. However, a minimal shift, that has become reality, is not to be underestimated. In the joint communique, the high obstacles have been called "open questions." The two governments have officially expressed readiness "to continue the constructive dialogue and constant efforts with a view to finding solutions to these questions" and that "seeking solutions" should be in conformity with "Helsinki."

The results of the talks show that joint interests in a fuller cooperation have been unambiguously confirmed, that the concrete ways to achieve this have also been successfully examined, and that meetings at high political level can only accelerate the realization of such intentions.

There is a reality that is also in force and is impossible to be diluted: that is that the cooperation of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria will be more successful to the extent to which it frees itself from a serious problem which for the time being remains open.

BULGARIAN BORDER MEETINGS PROMOTE GOOD RELATIONS

LD241958 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 24 (TANJUG) -- Border meetings between the populations of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and neighbouring Bulgaria are a significant form of the development and promotion of good-neighbour relations between the two countries. Five such meetings will be held this year.

The above was set out at a session of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Committee for Information here today, Tuesday. Committee member Emin Salih reiterated that this form of cooperation was an integral part of Yugoslavia's and Macedonia's activities toward neighbouring countries. Yugoslavia views border meetings as a form of cooperation conducive to affirming not only the well-known principles of Yugoslavia's foreign policy but also the mutual acknowledgement of the international position of the respective countries and differences in their socialist development, Salih set out.

The committee established that, in the absence of adequate small-border traffic with Bulgaria, border meetings offer ample possibilities for contacts with Bulgarians and, especially, with members of the Macedonian national minority in Pirin Macedonia in Bulgaria.

Bulgaria openly negates the existence of the Macedonian nation and the Macedonian national minority in Pirin Macedonia although it is a well-known fact that in the population census in Bulgaria in 1956 over 178,000 people declared themselves as Macedonians. It is only natural to assume, as set out today, that the number of Macedonians in Bulgaria has increased in the meantime. For a longer period before 1956, Macedonians in Bulgaria had enjoyed the basic rights of a national minority.

LEADERS GREET POLES ON 40TH ANNIVERSARY

Sukrija to Jaruzelski

AU241825 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Polish People's Republic, Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and on his own behalf, cordial congratulations to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and best wishes for the further development of the country and prosperity of the friendly Polish people.

The telegram expresses satisfaction at the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR, and between the two socialist countries, as well as the conviction that these relations will be advanced further to the benefit of the peoples of the SFRY and the PPR in the interest of peace, equal international cooperation, social progress, and socialism in the world.

Planinc to Jaruzelski

AU241824 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the national holiday and the 40th anniversary of the PPR, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent her congratulations to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR.

Djuranovic to Jablonski

AU241823 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 84 p 2

[TANJUG report]

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday and the jubilee 40th anniversary of the PPR, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Presidency, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the PPR, expressing his cordial congratulations and wishes for the prosperity of the Polish people. The telegram among other things stresses the significance that Yugoslavia attaches to the further development of traditional friendly relations with Poland and to the expanding Yugoslav-Polish cooperation.

LCY'S BILIC ANSWERS FOREIGN JOURNALISTS' QUESTIONS

LD232341 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- The proposed conclusions of the LCY Central Committee and the discussion on them that has already started should confirm our basic orientations in the country's socioeconomic development. At this moment this is necessary because we must be quicker and more efficient in seeking and finding solutions concerning this strategic course of action. The LC must be involved in the whole of this action. There is no reason why its leadership should not turn to and expect the necessary level of activity from it. This was stated by Jure Bilic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, during a conversation with foreign journalists today.

The second aim of the proposed conclusions is to confirm the LC's historical role and to eliminate any dilemmas and any attempts to return to the classic one- or multi-party system. At this moment, Bilic stressed, both Yugoslavia and the LC need strong members and a strong leadership in the ideological, political, action and, if you want, moral sense of the word, because the difficulties and trials will not be easy to endure. The LC, he added, must develop unity on strategic and crucial issues, but not by means of directives but by developing democratic relations. Jure Bilic drew a picturesque comparison between communists' obligations and a game of chess in which one seeks to checkmate one's opponent in three moves. The first move, he said, must be along the socialist self-management and the other two may be a little freer.

Self-management must accumulate and not dissipate energies. This is not the time for great words, but for great actions. This is the reason, he added, why the LC must be practical in its actions. However, he noted, the LC must not be judged only in accordance with excesses, however many mistakes and omissions there may have been, but primarily on the basis of the general course of things.

Likewise, he said, the Central Committee's conclusions should contribute to the consolidation of socialist self-management's internal front and the creation of reliance on one's own resources. After all, this party and revolution have always tackled problems independently, with aid and support from friends. This is what we shall continue to do in the future as well, to the joy of our friends and sorrow of our enemies.

During the conversation Jure Bilic replied to several questions from foreign journalists. The correspondent of the Italian paper LA REPUBBLICA was interested to know how the LC, the dominant force in society, could have taken such a long time to discover the problems that are talked about publicly today, because, as he put it, the bill for this delay is being paid by the whole country and not only the LC. Jure Bilic recalled the country's economic development over the past 10 years or so, stressing that this has been a time of great prosperity, when it was possible not to become aware of some problems in good time. It is true, he said, that there were warnings, but there were no forces. Foreign credits, excessive consumption, and a high standard of living caused everybody to want to achieve everything. I think that the penultimate medium-term [economic] plan was Yugoslavia's biggest mistake, Bilic said.

In Yugoslavia people keep talking about the historical prospect for self-management. How is this possible in the present economic difficulties, was one of the questions. Replying to the question Bilic recalled the enormous results Yugoslavia achieved in postwar development, stressing that many other countries and systems took 100 years to achieve the same. Despite all the difficulties and problems, Bilic stressed, I say that history is on the side of self-management. However, one should be realistic and remember that this is a new system, unknown to history, and it is still trying to clear the way for itself.

The correspondent from THE TIMES of London was interested to know how the LCY Central Committee Presidium assessed the "White Book" (the name given by some to the analysis of certain phenomena in cultural life that was recently discussed at a Croat LC Central Committee Conference) and what its consequences will be.

This has been discussed by the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the central and provincial committees. After the discussion, Bilic said, it was clear that the so-called White Book does not deserve the attention that it received from the public, especially abroad. There is nothing in it that has not been said before. One can only speak about a number of clumsy and out-of-context quotations and interpretations, Bilic added.

The RUDE PRAVO correspondent expressed the view that the proposed Central Committee conclusions do not differ from the previous ones and wondered how the party's rank and file could be mobilized on the basis of them. I have already said, Bilic noted, that there is not much that is new in the conclusions. On the contrary, in them we reaffirm our orientation and want to channel the existing differences more fully toward the search for joint solutions.

Some correspondents expressed the conviction that "there is not enough dialogue" in Yugoslavia, that in fact, discussions are held between people who have the same views, which is to say between LC members. Some even asked if anything will be done to enable people to say what is on their mind "without going to prison."

If in Yugoslavia we arrested all those who think and write differently, prisons would be overflowing, Bilic said, You know how many political prisoners there are in Yugoslavia. Over the past 2 or 3 years their numbers have gone up somewhat owing to the well-known events in Kosovo. Every system defends itself, but when Yugoslavia does so this is described as the mailed fist.

Asked if the sentence passed on Vojislav Seselj is not too high, Bilic said that he was not competent to pass that kind of judgment, since he had not even read the indictment. I have heard such views. If this is true the competent institutions will correct the error, as has always been done in the past. The only thing that is certain is that Yugoslavia will emerge from its present difficulties even freer and more democratic, Jure Bilic said, among other things.

LCY CC PRESIDIUM MEETS, PASSES KOMUNIST PROGRAM

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[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- Chaired by Ali Sukrija, today's LCY Central Committee session discussed the forthcoming sessions of the LCY Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Economic policy, the 1984 long-term program, monitoring the discussion and socio-political action in connection with the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session on the realization of the leading rold of the LCY, and consolidation of the LCY's ideological unity and unity of action will continue to be in the center of activity of the LCY Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee Presidium in the coming months.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium approved the program for the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of KOMUNIST, due in January next year. The celebration of this important anniversary will be of a working character. The LCY Central Committee Presidium will also appoint a special committee for the celebrations of the KOMUNIST anniversary to look after the realization of the agreed program of activities. The Presidium also discussed current cadre questions.

MONTENEGRO PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES PRICE POLICY

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[Excerpts] Titograd, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- At an expanded session held last night with Vidoje Zarkovic in the chair, the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium considered a number of topical aspects of the realization of the current economic policy this year, especially in the field of prices. The discussion was prompted by a number of the latest or announced increases for the prices of certain basic food products, electricity and housing and communal services.

The Presidium noted that the tendency of prices to rise steeply beyond the agreed limits represents one of the most difficult political and economic problems, which threatens to annul the results achieved to date. This has a very negative effect on the political situation, is causing dissatisfaction and reaction among the working people and citizens, and weakens the latter's involvement and responsibility in the struggle for the realization of the goals of economic stabilization.

During the discussion at the session it was stressed that the prices for which the republic is responsible have remianed within the agreed limits. This, however, is not the case with prices for a number of products made by organizations of associated labor in other republics and the provinces, which has a major negative effect on the conditions of economic activity, production, operational costs and, in particular, the standard of living of the working people and citizens in Montenegro SR.

Resolutely advocating the most energetic opposition to unbridled price trends and to attempts to bypass the agreed policy of prices, the Presidium stressed that all prices that have exceeded the limit must be reduced to the agreed level and that economic and other sanctions should be adopted against those who allowed this development to take place. The Presidium expressed itself in favor of greater accountability and of the consistent realization of the agreed policy of economic stabilization in the country.

The Presidium stressed that the present economic difficulties, inconsistencies and even wavering in the realization of the agreed policy can only be overcome by means of better and more responsible work by all the socialist self-managing forces of society and by action led by the LC.

CROAT LC STUDIES REPORTS, ELECTS SECRETARIES

LD232320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- At an augmented session today presided over by Mika Spiljak, the Presidium of the Croat LC Central Committee examined reports on the implementation of the program of action and the decisions of the 14th session of the Croat LC Central Committee relating to investment policy and consumption in the republic.

The presidium also elected the following new executive secretaries: Dragan Kolic for cadre development of the LC; Zvonimir Vrbanec for socioeconomic development, and Tomislav Ribaric for promoting the organization and method of work in the Croat LC Central Committee and for the development of the information system of the Croat LC.

BRIEFS

MACEDONIAN SAWP, TU SESSION ON PRICES -- The joint session of the Presidium of the Macedonian SAWP Republic Conference and the Council of the Macedonian Trade Union Federation held today pointed out the unfavorable influence of prices on economic and social trends. In the first 6 months of the year, retail prices increased by 54 percent, while personal income fell in real terms by 17 percent. The social threat in Macedonia is even more pronounced, because over half of those employed in the social sector receive up to 16,000 dinars per month, while over 80 percent of pensioners have an income which is not higher than 8,000 dinars. [Text] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 20 Jul 84 LD]

TANJUG POLITICAL DIRECTORY -- Belgrade, 19 Jul (TANJUG) -- TANJUG will shortly publish an SFRY political and business directory for 1984, a unique publication of this type in Yugoslavia. The first part comprises federal republican and provincial organs, sociopolitical organizations, federations, communities, publishing enterprises, and public information media. The second part comprises municipal and intermunicipal regional communities on SFRY territory. Data provided in the directory include names, structure, addresses, and telephone numbers of the appropriate organs and organizations, and names of officials with the dates of their election and duration of their terms of office. The directory also has an alphabetical register of names. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0907 GMT 19 Jul 84 LD]